# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,320.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 | 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ | 72 | 0 |
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| ——— including postage | „ | 38 | 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ............Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
CARPENTER.—May 16th, at New Foras Road, the wife of Mr. T. Carpenter, Engineer H. M. Mint, of a son.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 19th & | 2nd |
| „ Muscat | 8th | 22nd | „ Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| „ B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | „ Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| „ Linga | 12th | 26th | „ Linga | 25th | 9th |
| „ Bahrein | 14th | 28th | „ B. Abbas | 28th | 11th |
| „ Bushire | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat | 29th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

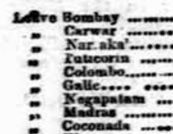
DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 5th and 20 h.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 1 & | 15 |
| „ Carwar | 2 | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Narrakal | 5 | 19 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Tuticorin | | 20 | „ Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| „ Colombo | | 21 | „ Madras | 10 | 24 |
| „ Galle | | | „ Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| „ Negapatam | 10 | 24 | „ Galle | 14 | |
| „ Madras | 15 | 30 | „ Colombo | | 2 |
| „ Coconada | 17 | 2 | „ Tuticorin | | 29 |
| „ Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | „ Narrakal | 16 | 1 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | „ Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 5 | Arrive Bombay | 2 | 5 |

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

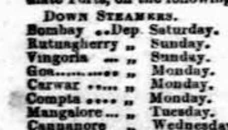
The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

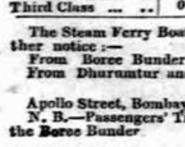
### BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..Dep. | Saturday. | Cochin ..Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry | Sunday. | Beypore | Sunday. |
| Vingorla | Sunday. | Calicut | Sunday. |
| Goa | Monday. | Tellicherry | Monday. |
| Carwar | Monday. | Cannanore | Monday. |
| Compta | Monday. | Mangalore | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore | Tuesday. | Compta | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore | Wednesday. | Carwar | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry | Wednesday. | Goa | Wednesday. |
| Calicut | Wednesday. | Vingorla | Thursday. |
| Beypore | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry | Thursday. |
| Cochin ..Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay ..Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at 2 P. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Boree Bunder to | Oorun. | | Oolwa. | | Karanjah. | | Rewas. | | Dhurumtur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FARES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| First Class | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Second Class | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Third Class | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

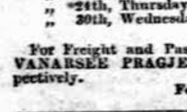
(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)



THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

### NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

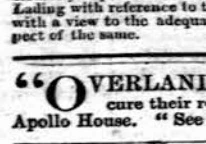


A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

| From Bhownuggur. | | From Surat. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 12th, | Thursday. | April 9th, | Monday. |
| „ 18th, | Wednesday. | „ 15th, | Sunday. |
| „ 24th, | Tuesday. | „ 21st, | Saturday. |
| „ 30th, | Monday. | „ 27th, | Friday. |
| May 6th, | Sunday. | May 3rd, | Thursday. |
| „ 12th, | Saturday. | „ 9th, | Wednesday. |
| „ 18th, | Friday. | „ 15th, | Tuesday. |
| „ 24th, | Thursday. | „ 21st, | Monday. |
| „ 30th, | Wednesday. | „ 27th, | Sunday. |
| | | June 2nd, | Saturday. |

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.
VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

### EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NUBIA" (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain Gaby, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on or about the 21st May, carrying Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.
*Patrons.*—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
*Master.*—Mr. J. Elliot.
Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

## NOTICES.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator. Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Bootsand Shoes.
All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on the 31st instant at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.
BHUGVUNTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI,
Chairman, pro. tem.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine until Noon on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, for the removal from the Lower Bombay Dock, Fort, and carting or boating the same away, of a quantity of Mud, which should be cleared away within 15 days.
A deposit of 10 per cent. to be made on acceptance of Tender and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment.
By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.
The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).
पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.
Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.
"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.
*For Children.*—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.
*Wedding* and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.
*Ladies' own Materials* made up from 1st March to 1st November.
Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

| | |
|---|---|
| SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., | WATTS PHILLIPS, |
| J. F. SMITH, | JAMES GRANT, &c., &c., |
| PIERCE EGAN, | MISS BRADDON, |
| PERCY B. ST. JOHN, | MRS. SOUTHWORTH, |
| HENRY J. BYRON, | MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c. |

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
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MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts | each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts | „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts | „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts | „ | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts | „ | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars | per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians | each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians | „ | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians | „ | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers | „ | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks | per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks | „ | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery. | | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings | each. | 3 | 8 |
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves | per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves | „ | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves | „ | 3 | 12 |
| The Universal Scarf | each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring | „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf | „ | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf | „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf | „ | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by
SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.
This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.
Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—
*First.*—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.
*Second.*—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.
*Third.*—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.
We are, yours obediently,
Jehanghier Bomanjee.
For the Financial Association of India & China,
John Smith, Officiating Manager.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balcbrishna.
Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.
We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.
Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.
The Resolutions to be proposed are:—
1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.
2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.
3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.
4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.
We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,
E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, G. R. Wilson, } Liquidators.
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.
Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*
J. M. MACLEAN.
*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.
W. NICOL & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

VALUABLE and SELECT DOGS just arrived per *Louisa* from London—Two liver-coloured Spaniels (Dog and Bitch), six months old; five Scotch Terriers; one black and tan English Dog Terrier.
Also, a six-oared GALLEY, built by the best builder in Portsmouth for a member of the Royal Yacht Club. For further information apply on board the *Louisa*.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—
Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.
The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 14th May. Price One Anna per lb.
Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.
For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.
Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.
Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.
*Garden Rules.*—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.
Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.
N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for Ladies on band nights.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.
HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co. beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.
They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.
J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.
Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.
All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.
N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
24th February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—
For 3 months .............. 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .............. 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .............. 7 ditto.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under:—
Carriage and Pair.............. Rs. 10
Shigram and Horse.............. „ 6
Phæton and Horse.............. „ 6
Dog Cart and Horse.............. „ 6
Buggy and Horse.............. „ 6
Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.
*Terms—Cash.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—
On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.
By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Paid up Capital £200,000.
*Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.*
Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.
The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—
For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under the style of Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

WHEREAS the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee will be held at the Office of Sir Charles Forbes & Co, Rampart Row West, Bombay, on TUESDAY the Twenty-second day of May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolution being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 14th May 1866.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for Manockjee, Limjee, & Co.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROZJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JEMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, and at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Jemsetjee & Co., and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. S. P. Framjee & Co.
Whereas the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee, trading as aforesaid at Bombay, Kurrachee, and London, having declared themselves unable to pay their debts, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees, and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee will be held at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next, the 21st day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estates of the said Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jemsetjee ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estates, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 14th day of May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK, BENOIT, COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ..............Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ..............Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
*Purveyors to the Queen,*
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Wholesale Depot:—19A, Coleman Street, London.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
REMEMBER THIS IS MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT.
THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
THURSDAY, 17th MAY.
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S FAREWELL!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
THE
GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
RENEWED ATTRACTION!
MONSTER EXPERIMENT on
A DEAD SHEEP!!!
Showing how to make the *dead rise* and indicate the presence of life. This singular though comical feat was performed by PROFESSOR BUSHELL in Platt's Hall, San Francisco City, before an audience of 3,000 persons!
FIERY RAIN.
This beautiful phenomenon, performed only by PROFESSOR BUSHELL, and introduced for the first time in Bombay on Friday last, and which elicited enthusiastic applause, will be exhibited once more.
PROFESSOR BUSHELL
will by particular desire repeat the great
DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT.
Also, introduced for the first time in Bombay,
A Laughable Experiment called
THE MAGIC CHAIR!
PROFESOR BUSHELL'S
Great Feat of
LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER
will again be accomplished.
The Entertainment will terminate with inexplicable and extremely amusing demonstrations of the science of
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle............Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ............Rs. 2
Stalls............ „ 3 | Pit............ „ 1
Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.
A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
N. B.—Owing to the great variety of Experiments there will be two intermissions on this occasion. The Entertainment will occupy three hours.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL
IN BOMBAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE
OF
THE GREAT ELECTRO BIOLOGIST!

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.
German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—
Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—
Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

| | One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage. | One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage. | Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Mhow | Rs. 45 | Rs. 60 | Rs. 30 |
| „ Indore | „ 50 | „ 70 | „ 32-8-0. |

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.
The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Assergurh, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,
Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,
Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.
Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.
Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.
Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

## WANTED.

WANTED, a good PLATELAYER. Apply to Messrs. CAMERON & RYAN, 9 Church Street, Bombay.

OVERSEER.—An European, desirous of settling in India, wants a Situation as above. He has been for the last two years in the employ of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal: has considerable experience in bush-clearing, also Coffee and Cotton cultivation: understands Tamil and Hindustanee. Satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. Z. C.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ACCOMMODATION for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, about five minutes' walk from the Fort. Term moderate. Address "J. K.," care of Editor *Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. He should be a neat and quick Writer and have a fair knowledge of Arithmetic. Salary Rs. 50 with a free passage to Aden. Apply by letter to the undersigned enclosing Testimonials.
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.
R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.
R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.
JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.
CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles, Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.
CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.
MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.
PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.
CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per *Malta*, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.
PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.
OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.
DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.
STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.
GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.
CARTES DE VISITE.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS.
LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica*.
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from
The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1¼ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.
Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.
To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

*N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.*
*Gazette Press, Fort.*

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 2,500 per share, nominal; Elphinstones 625; New Do. 40; Mazagons 250; Freres 115; United Victorias 1,100 per share; Bombay Bank shares close at 6 per cent. discount; Commercials 55 discount; Bengal Credit Mobilier 10 discount; Old Financials 17 discount. Market flat.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1 13/16d. to 1s. 1¼d. |
| Do. Documents... | Do. do. ... | 2s 1 15/16d. to 2s. 2d. |
| Calcutta ... | At sight ... | 100¼ |
| Do. ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99¼ |
| Do. ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98¼ |
| Madras ... | 30 Do. do. ... | 99 |
| China ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 21½ to 21¼ |

BANKS

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi. value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. ct. | | |
| 3,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 16 | Agra Bank ... | 14 p ct premium. |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Alliance Bank ... | 50 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corptn | 60 p ct dis. |
| ..... | 200 | 100 | .... | Asiatic New Issue... | 50 p ct dis. |
| 2,110,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,100 p ct pm. |
| 1,250,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India... | 100 p ct dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct | Bombay Bank ... | 6 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | ...... | Bombay City Bank. | 40 per sh re. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Bombay Pres. Bank. | 42 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | Rs4 p.s | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 24 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ...... | Brokers' Banking Company ... | 40 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 25 | nil | Central Bank... | 75 dis. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 15 p ct pm. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ...... | China Bank ... | 4 discount. |
| 750,000 | 25 | 25 | 1 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 65 p ct premium. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | 55 discount. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 14 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London . | 50 p ct pm um. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 25 | ...... | East Indian Bank... | 70 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co.. | 28 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 65 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 3 | ...... | London & Bombay Bk | 8 p share. |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | Madras Bank... | 76 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 6 p ct | National Bank of India ... ... | 230 per share. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Cor | 22 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 20 | 200 | ...... | Royal Bank of India | 75 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ...... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank... | 25 p ct pm um. |
| ..... | 2 0 | 100 | ...... | Guzerat Bank ... | 8 dis. |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ...... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. ... | 2,500 p. sh. n'm. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. ... | 625 per share. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 100 | ...... | New Do. ... | 40 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ...... | Frere Land Co. ... | 115 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ...... | Houseand Land Investment Co. ... | 300 per share. |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ...... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 250 per share. |
| ...... | 2,000 | 1,070 | 25 p s | Port Canning... ... | 200 dis. |
| ...... | 10,00 | 6,000 | ...... | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 1,1 0 per share. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans | ..Rs. 88 |
| " " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 | " 93 |
| " " Co.'s " " 1835-36 | } " 87 |
| " " " " 1842-43 | |
| " " " " 1854-55 | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 | " 103 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1851-55 | " Par. |
| Five and a half per cent. | " 108¼ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | ...Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes | " 10 |
| Spanish Dollars | " 225 |
| Carolus | " 296 |
| Mexican Dollars | " 220 |
| German Crowns | " 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " 223 |
| Bar Silver | " 106¼ |
| Gold Leaf | " 15-4-1 |

PRICE CURRENT, 16th May 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera | 260 to 265 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa (New) | 265 to 270 |
| Surat and Broach (New) | 250 to 255 |
| Porebunder (New) | 200 to 210 |
| Veeraval (New) | 200 to 210 |
| Khandeish (New) | 240 to 245 |
| Dharwar (new ready) | 290 to 300 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) | 290 to 300 |
| Oomrawuttee Ackote (New) | 255 to 260 |

## MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Wakefield, Assistant Surgeon H., Medical Department, on duty, to Baroda.

Smith, Major R. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Persia.

## GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Wednesday, 16th May.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Colonel W Wilby, 4th Foot, from 18th to 25th May, to proceed to Matheran.

## SHIPPING.

MAY. ARRIVALS.

16 Mountstuart Elphinstone. Freebody......Singapore, March 16.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. *John Bright*, Betham, bound to China.

Ship *John Stewart*, W. V. Lemon, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Star of the North*, W. H. Wyatt, bound to Liverpool.

The B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast, began to loa yesterday.

## BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th, ships *Salamanca*, *City of Amoy*, and *Alexandra*.

DEPARTURES.—May 9th, ships *Maria Hay*, and *Dunbar Castle*.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th, ship *Avalanche*, from Colombo. May 10th, screw steamer *Negapatam*, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.—May 10th, screw steamer *Cashmere*, for Bombay.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock).

FOR LIVERPOOL.

697 Agra, Bell. (c. l. April 21)
1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. April 21)
983 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1046 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 11)
476 Archos—Muncherjee Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. April 19)
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co. (c. l. April 9)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
202 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama. (c. l. April 9)
1341 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)
1350 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 25)
858 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 2)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 25)
1034 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1095 Eumenides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1493 Hampden, Yexley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1328 Hahnemann, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. May 1)
1065 Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1403 Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1994 Indomitable, Carew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
799 Jumna, Parker—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. May 5)
881 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock—Knoop & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1246 Madura, Parlett—J. Clover & Co.
1140 Maha Lukshami, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
717 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1049 Nagasaki, Masterton—B. H. Cama.
1679 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1257 Premchund Roychund, Scott.—R., Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1003 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1043 Queen of India, Grainger—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1163 Sandrigham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1159 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)
595 Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 16)
1152 Tythonus, Alleby—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1430 Wallasey, Carry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valentine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 20)
1250 Wilfred, Salt—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 29)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1300 Bhima (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 4)
1716 Nubia (s), Gaby.
539 William Stewart, Atkin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

1010 Antonia, Sartorius—Hormusjee Bomanjee & Son. (c. l. April 26)

FOR HAVRE.

498 Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. May 4)
450 Glaneur, Lannegroges. (c. l. April 3)

FOR CALCUTTA AND ANDAMANS.

618 Futtay Salam, Williams—H. A. N. Mahomed. (c. l. May 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

919 Avabhoy, Henderson—Mahomed Darrumsey & Co. (c. l. May 8)
868 Countess of Elgin, Ricker—Mahomed Dharrumsey. (c. l. Apr. 30)
1185 Shaw Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

186 Mahomed Abram Allay, Nacoda. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

889 Martaban (s), Tickell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR MAURITIUS.

891 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c. l. May 2)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

790 Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 11)

NOT FIXED.

438 Anazi, Robson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Atiet Rahmon.
663 Beth Shan, Armstrong—W. Nicol & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss,—W. Nicol & Co.
1281 Canova, McNabb.
514 Cannatta, Huthwaite.
1098 Coupta, Geach—Jas. Shepherd.
372 Colonel Ledgard, Wells.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
75 February, Punberg—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
827 Fez Robinee, Robertson.
764 Golden Pledge Murray.
750 Governor Higginson (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.
740 Hippogriffe, Bews.
1041 Indomitable, Poyntz.
914 Iskenderhah, Stuber.
1020 J. P. Whitney, Avery—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
95 January, Nacoda—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
188 June, Dermotte—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
125 July, Kindrick—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Kington, Stewart.
1286 Kodabux, Row.
1300 Krishna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
374 Kusrovie, Grey.
913 Lady Milton, Davis—Tudor & Co.
1377 Lalla Rookh, Earl—Robinson & Co.
440 Lemousin, Gozin—D. Cursetjee & Co.
639 London, Minto—Wallace & Co.
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
95 March, Guiamberteau—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
70 May, Swan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1330 Milton, Smith.
Mountstuart Elphinstone, Freebody.—
716 Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
843 Omar Pasha, Dibbs.
890 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
1316 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1380 Rothley, Lock.
88 Sallamity, Nacoda.
1282 Sarawak, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
250 Stag, Martin—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1244 Vicksburgh, Boyd.
38 Wagjee, Nacoda.
900 Wurtemburg, Chase—(For sale).
891 Western Star, Dubern.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

1603 Behar (s), Blake.
1248 Benares (s).
1353 Delhi (s), King.
1538 Emeu (s), Methven.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST LANDED, ex *Anazi*, a large and handsome assortment of TOYS.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE AUCTION SALE advertised to take place at No. 24, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 24th instant, IS POSTPONED till further notice.
16th May 1866 CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced Business as a TAILOR and GENERAL OUTFITTER, under the style and firm of J. C. STEWART & Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSSELETT & Co., Meadow Street. J. C. STEWART.
17th May 1866.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED.—Missing since 4 days a straw-coloured Cabool DOG, about two feet in height, with a white curly tail: the left ear clipped: answering to the name of "MOTI." Whoever will give information respecting the Dog or bring him to MR. G. L. FABER, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Meadow Street, Fort, will be REWARDED. The public is warned against purchasing the above Dog.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at their Meeting on 27th ultimo, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at this Office on 30th instant at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To confirm the Resolution passed on 27th April last that the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. To appoint Liquidators.
3rd. To fix their remuneration.
16th May 1866. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

WARNING TO JOHN C. STEWART
AND
NOTICE TO THOSE IN THE TRADE
AND WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby beg to give Notice, that JOHN C. STEWART, a CUTTER in my employ, having through repeated drunkenness grossly misconducted himself in my house and since absconded from his duties, I warn all persons from giving him credit on my account, or entertaining him in any capacity, pending legal steps being taken for the recovery of £500, in default of the fulfilment of the agreement existing between the undersigned and the said JOHN C. STEWART.
J. BURN, Tailor, &c.
Bombay, 31, Meadow Street, 12th May 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જ્યોર્જ ધ થરડ જુત એન વુલ સ્પીનીંગ
તથા વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 9 Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 500 wrought iron GAS BRACKETS with LAMPS complete, now required for lighting the Town of Bombay.
Sample Brackets and Lamps may be seen at this Office, where other information relating thereto may be obtained.
The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right of sub-dividing the 500 Lamps now required into such Contracts as he may see fit, or of separating the Contracts for the wrought iron Brackets from the Contracts for the Lamps.
Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY next, the 21st instant.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 17th May 1866.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.
WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 85.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the MECHANICS' DWELLINGS, now in course of erection in the P. & O. Company's New Dockyard at Mazagon.
The Masonry and Carpentery can either be tendered for jointly or separately.
The sum total for which the work tendered for will be completed must be shown.
The time when the work will be finished must be stated.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Company's Superintendent Engineer at Mazagon.
The Company will continue the works up to the 31st instant, and parties wishing to tender are requested to inspect the state of the buildings on that date.
The accepted tenderer must be prepared to purchase at the market value any Stone, Chunam, or Sand that is on the ground at the time of his taking charge of the works or that may have been contracted for by the Company, also all the Plant. Full information of these particulars he will receive at the Office of the Company's Superintendent Engineer.
Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Mechanics' Dwellings" must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before noon on the 5th proximo, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering or of their appointed Agents.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. Co.'s Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay, 16th May 1866.

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF-SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.


### CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Thurs. | 17 | Day breaks at 4-46 A.M. | 5 26 | 6 26 | 0 37 | 0 59 | 15th May 1866. Time 9h. 6m. 37s. 0. |
| Fri. | 18 | Twilight ends at 7-7 P.M. | 5 26 | 6 27 | 1 21 | 1 42 | |
| Sat. | 19 | Jupiter rises at 1-2 P.M. | 5 25 | 6 27 | 2 6 | 2 29 | |
| Sun. | 20 | Pentecost—Whit Sunday. | 5 25 | 6 27 | 2 54 | 3 20 | |
| Mon. | 21 | Length of day 13h. 3m | 5 25 | 6 28 | 3 47 | 4 17 | |
| Tues. | 22 | Mercury in greatest Hel Lat. S. at 9-39 A.M. | 5 24 | 6 28 | 4 50 | 5 23 | |
| Wed. | 23 | Saturn on the Meridian at 10-19 P.M. | 5 24 | 6 28 | 5 57 | 6 33 | |

### LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | May 4 | KURRACHEE | May 12 |
| AGRA | May 10 | LAHORE | May 9 |
| ALLAHABAD | May 11 | LONDON | April 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar. 24 | MAURITIUS | April 7 |
| ALEXANDRIA | April 26 | MADRAS | May 11 |
| BANGALORE | May 12 | MALTA | April 15 |
| CALCUTTA | May 10 | MEERUT | May 11 |
| CAPE | Mar 15 | OOTACAMUND | May 10 |
| CEYLON | April 30 | OUDH | May 9 |
| COCHIN | April 28 | PENANG | April 24 |
| DELHI | May 10 | PUNJAUB | May 9 |
| FRANCE | April 19 | SUEZ | April 28 |
| HONGKONG | April 14 | SINGAPORE | April 22 |

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

WE hail with satisfaction any item of intelligence which is calculated to allay the present panic and to impart a tone of reassurance to the mind of the commercial community of this city. The telegraphic wire some days ago informed us, that the English Government was "willing" to suspend for a time the Bank Charter Act of 1844, but no specific news has yet been received, so far as we have heard, that the Act has been positively suspended. Yesterday information was in circulation which implies that the remedial measure had been adopted, and stating that in consequence a draft of five millions from the Bank of England had the beneficial effect of alleviating the pressure and modifying the panic. The Bank and Financial failures which have already occurred in England will affect a very large area, and delay the complete restoration of confidence until the extent and the direction of the losses which they involve in their train are satisfactorily known; but it is probable that the nightmare is being now removed, and that a healthy and buoyant vitality will again begin to animate the market and elevate prices. With Josiah Biglow, we believe that it is the wisest course never to prophesy unless one knows, and vaticination is the more hazardous when a turn in the European political dice-box might plunge Europe into war, and, by stopping the continental markets, exercise a depressing influence upon England during the whole period of hostilities. If, as we presume, the strain in the London money market is now removed, the cessation of the panic will have an encouraging effect upon Bombay, relieving Banks in this city from anxiety as to their position or connections at home and restoring public faith here in their solidity. It may prevent also a further material fall in cotton. Although the mercantile community has still to look forward with dismay to the large redrafts which will continue to pour in upon us for several mails to come, and to a prolonged depreciation in the price of our chief export, it is gratifying to think, that the farther progress of the destroying angel has in all likelihood been stayed, and that the English market will be again open to whatever stimulus can be imparted to it from a relieved strain and the ready command of capital.

OF late years there has been a good deal said and written regarding the diet of the British soldier serving in India. There are some who imagine that he is rather overfed, whilst there are others who believe that his feeding is unequal to the due maintenance of his physical vigour. It is just possible that the former may have based their reasoning upon the mere weight of the soldier's ration, without enquiring as to the actual amount of nutritious pabulum which it contains. Anyhow, it is now certain that their ration does not contain that amount of nourishment which is necessary to maintain the soldier in good health, as it is possible, to enjoy under an Indian sky. His daily allowance of *injesta* is one pound of beef or mutton, the former five times, and the latter twice a week, and the same quantity of bread and of vegetables, together with four ounces of rice, and a little tea or coffee and sugar. To the uninitiated, this allowance of food, combined with the malt liquor and spirit, which may be drawn from the Canteen, would not seem inadequate. Neither would it be were all these items of unquestionable excellence. But we regret to say they are not—the beef and the mutton being of very indifferent, if not, absolutely unwholesome quality. It has long been the custom of the members of the Indian Civil and Local Military Services to purchase and feed the sheep and cattle required for their own use. This custom became established simply for the reason that its originators had been unable to obtain from the native market animal food of other than an inferior description. The continuance, till the present time, of this alternative, sufficiently proves the inferiority of the meat supplies which are obtainable in that market. This proceeding, on the part of these intelligent gentlemen, ought, long ago, to have led to a Government enquiry, respecting the quality of the soldier's rations Such an enquiry would, we doubt not, have long since been instituted were Government officials dependant, as the soldier is, upon the sufficiency of this ration. It is quite manifest that, had the ordinary beef and mutton of the Indian market been considered of the requisite quality, the members of the Civil and Military Services, referred to, would certainly not have gone to the trouble of getting and keeping up their own sources of animal food. This trouble was undertaken for no other reasons than that the native fed meat was found to be indifferent and nasty, and such as tended to the production, in various ways, of greater or less ill-health. Such was the unanimous finding of these Government servants, relative to the quality and effects of the meat usually sold by the butchers of India. Is there any person who knows what beef and mutton should be, and is acquainted with the state of the Indian flesh market, who could, possibly, arrive at any other conclusion? There are other conditions, besides those of disease, which may render animal food unwholesome. The best meat if cooked too soon, may, in the case of persons of feeble digestion, lead to serious functional and even organic ailment. But there are, in this kind of meat, those tonic qualities of nutrition which go a long way to counteract this result. It is the comparative absence of these qualities, in bad or inferior meat, which renders this so destructive to good health. Whatever agency is thus inimical, cannot be regarded as wholesome. Were this agency ill-fed and inferior meat, we should have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be unwholesome. We should do this, as a matter of course, although the inferior meat might be free from any visible marks of disease. We should express this opinion merely with reference to the effects which would be likely to result from the eating of such meat,—more especially were this long continued, as in the case of the soldier, it is. All that has been said with regard to bazaar beef and mutton applies equally to the beef and mutton furnished by the contractors for military consumption. We have shown how the former has been justly repudiated by a large number of educated and sensible Anglo-Indians. Can what, in the way of food, is bad for these, be considered as good for their humble but valuable race-fellow, the Anglo-Indian soldier? We cannot think so. There is no reason for supposing that the soldier ought to have less nutritious food than his social superiors. The mere animal requirements of high and low, are, and will always be, the same. It is, therefore evident, that the plain food of the soldier ought to resemble as much as possible that enjoyed by the higher classes of Anglo-Indians. If the latter find that the eating of grain-fed instead of simple grass-fed beef and mutton, is a sheer necessity of life and health, why should our soldiers be compelled to sicken on the latter description of meat? We cannot avoid thinking that a very large amount of the sickness which prevails in the European army of India is, either directly or indirectly, attributable to the defective and otherwise injurious manner in which it still continues to be fed. At home the soldiers meat ration, although not, perhaps, quite so large as the Indian allowance, is of the very best quality. It is, therefore, easily digested and converted into the elements of growth and repair. If it is considered essential to the well-being of the soldier serving in an invigorating climate, that his food should be of facile assimilation, why is it that the enfeebled Indian soldier has not yet been provided with the means of adequate physical support? The exertions of the Indian Government to furnish the British soldier with good barrack accommodation are very praiseworthy, and so likewise are its other efforts in his behalf. But all these endeavours will fail of their aim unless this soldier is supplied with good food. This is a primary requirement. Not only is the beef and mutton which are issued by the contractor of the quality which has been described, but the cooking, which these important items undergo, is as bad as it can be. The soldiers' cooks are the most unskilled of their class. No cook, who could do better, would ever think of seeking barrack employment. Any cook of ordinary boiling and roasting abilities has no difficulty in obtaining in any private establishment twice the amount of pay which is offered to barrack cooks. The private cook, whilst receiving double the rate of pay drawn by the soldiers' cook, is not half so hard-worked as the latter. The effect of these discouragements upon the diet and health of the soldier must be too apparent to require elucidation. How is this state of things to be remedied. Very simply. All that is required is that the soldier should be allowed good ration meat and the means of having this properly cooked. The former requirement is attainable in either of two ways. It can be met either by Government directly or by a fair price being paid to the contractor for the supply of grain-fed ration meat. The direct supply of this portion of the ration by the former would, of course, necessitate the extension of the existing rudimentary system of Government farming—a measure which we should much desire to see skilfully accomplished. The other requirement is only to be secured by Government paying the market price for the services of good plain cooks. We trust that the Indian Government will lose no time in arriving at a satisfactory decision with reference to these fundamentally important points.

THE *Friend of India*:—Lord de Grey's Educational Despatch, to which we alluded last week, cannot yet be published, as it must be referred to the various local Governments for a report on the rules under which grants-in-aid are offered to independent schools. They should at the same time be asked to obtain opinions, both official and non-official, as to whether any colleges or schools are ready to be surrendered by the State to independent supervision, and what proportion of the annual educational vote is spent on vernacular education. If it is the case, as we believe it to be in some localities and as it ought to be in Bengal after so large an expenditure of public money for so many years, that the demand for English is now so great and so remunerative as to tempt independent persons, Native and European, to supply it without lowering the standard regulated by the University, a large sum will at once be available for the education of the masses of the people in their mother tongue, as contemplated in almost every paragraph of the Despatch of 1854.

THE same:—The Committee of Engineers, which has been sitting at Roorkee for some time to report on the suggestions of Sir A. Cotton for remodelling the Ganges Canal, has just closed its labours. We believe that its perfectly unbiassed members have been able to recommend the adoption of hardly one of that distinguished engineer's projects. Sir Arthur Cotton did not do his reputation justice when, after a scamper over the head-works of the Canal, he urged the execution of such magnificent projects in terms of more than theological violence and under conditions very different from those which made his Madras schemes so successful.

THE same:—The Governor General in Council has decreed that the financial year 1867–68 shall be antedated by a month, so as to begin on 1st April instead of 1st May. This compromise between the *Fusli* or revenue and the calendar year is intended to make the Indian correspond with the English official year which begins on 1st April. This is a great advantage, and it will, moreover, make the year close just at the time when the financial member of Council produces the Budget. But it removes the hope of making the financial correspond with the calendar year hereafter, so as to enable the Secretary of State to make his financial statement in Parliament immediately after Easter.

## LATEST NEWS.

*By Indian Telegraph.*

MADRAS, 16TH MAY.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 8 to 8½ pm. Fives 2½ premium. Fours 13 discount

Document Bills 2s. 1⅛d.
Dead Weight £1.
Light Freight £1 15s. to £2 5s.
Cotton £1 15s. to £2 5s.
Interest on Loans 11 per cent. Money Market limited demand.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 7-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6, nominal.

GALLE, 25th May.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 16th May, 6 A. M.

Mail steamer *Salsette*, from China, anchored.

BUSHIRE, 15th May.

Mail steamer *Euphrates* anchored.
Steamer *Coromandel* sailed for Bassadore.

PONDICHERRY, 16th May.

French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

### LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 16TH MAY.

ARRIVED Steamer *Salsette*, from Hongkong 29th April, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th May.

The rebellion in the north continues to assume a serious aspect.

It is reported that a scheme of telegraphic communication with Europe *via* the Russian settlements is on foot.

The British Barque *Cæsar* was attacked by piratical junks of (off) the Asses Ears, but having met with a vigorous resistance from her they took to their heels.

The state of trade at Tientsin seems most satisfactory. During the last two years trade has nearly doubled.

At Japan, from all accounts, matters seem to be going on smoothly, and the arrangements making will be most favourable to commerce.

### COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 29TH APRIL.

Per steamer *Salsette*:—

OPIUM—
Malwa..................dlrs. 830 per chest.
Patna, new......... " 700 "
" old ......... " 705 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills......................6s. 4½d.
Private Bills ..................6s. 5d.
On India .....................Rs. 218.
Rice market firm. Bengal cargo 2 dlrs. 70 cents. Best Bengal 3 dlrs. per picul.
STEAMER ARRIVED.—From Bombay—*Rangoon*, on 19th.

SHANGHAI, 21ST APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa .................taels 635 per chest, nom.
Benares new...... " 685 "
" old ...... " 670 "
Patna, unsettled.
EXCHANGE—On London—
Private Bills ......4s. 7¼d.
Bank Bills.........4s. 8d.
On India.........Rs. 102.

## BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Martaban* will sail for the Persian Gulf at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE S. S. *John Bright*, Captain Betham, which leaves for China this morning, carries 343 chests of Malwa opium.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 12th May, instant, was 48 feet one-tenth, and on the corresponding week of last year it was 45 feet and four-tenths.

IT is understood that Sir Bartle Frere has recommended to the Supreme Government an increase to the salaries of the Moonsiffs of this Presidency, their present allowances being inadequate for the times, and not even on the same scale as in the sister Presidencies.

NARAYEN MOROJEE, a hamal in the employ of the High Court, was placed before Mr. F. L. Brown yesterday, for stealing two law books, the property of the Court. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment in the County Gaol.

FROM the number of letters of complaint which have reached us, we should imagine Government has hardly got "the right man in the right place" in its present Superintendent of Marine. We refrain from publishing these letters at present, feeling pretty sure that in this instance "a word to the wise will be sufficient."

PROFESSOR BUSHELL gives his farewell entertainment to-night, and promises a number of novelties on the occasion. We have already at different times referred to the Professor's feats, and we need not repeat the praise we gave them. Suffice it to say that those who have been deferring their visit have now a last opportunity of witnessing them.

THE Superintendent of Markets, Mr. Higgins, yesterday appeared before Mr. F. L. Brown to prosecute some fisherwomen, who were charged with exposing for sale fish unfit for the food of man. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship told them that a short time ago he sent a butcher to jail for selling meat unfit for human food, and he would treat the present case similarly if it were repeated; but as this was their first offence, he sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens:—

March ..................." Petersdorf".Unrath.
Overture ..............." Jubel" ......Lindpanter.
Felection (Op.) ......" Faust"......Gounod.
Valse...................." Corn Flower"...........Coote.
Scena et Aria (Op.).." Il Trovatore" Verdi.
Quadrille ..............." Denmark" ...Godfrey.
Galop....................." Domino"......Coote.

TESTIMONIAL TO ARCHDEACON SOARES.—At a meeting of the friends of the Rev. A. M. Soares, held on Tuesday last at Mazagon, an address signed by the principal members of the Portuguese community, was presented to him, expressive of their gratitude and regard for services rendered during the last *thirty-seven* years. To the charitable fund established in his name by voluntary contributions from parishioners and friends the reverend gentleman added the sum of Rs. 500. He leaves this for his native country on Saturday.

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain and Foreign Europe by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bhima*, which will leave Bombay on the 19th instant, and is expected to reach Aden in time for the Calcutta homeward mail steamer. The letter-boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 2 P. M. on that day, and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage:—*For Aden*—Indian rates. *For Egypt*—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce. *For England and the Continent*—The usual steam postage rates. Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday:—From Kurrachee, max. 18 hours 22 minutes, min. 5 hours 30 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 22 hours 5 minutes, min. 11 hours 14 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 41 hours 5 minutes, min. 27 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe 11th May. Oldest dates:—From United Kingdom, 8th, 9th and 10th; Continent of Europe, 11th May.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that a few days ago Mr. Constable Flood was fined by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court twenty-five rupees, for assaulting and keeping in illegal confinement a Hindoo draughtsman named Cassinath Bhawoo. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of Cassinath and made an application to His Worship to grant a summons against Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck for giving false evidence in that case. Mr. Hormusjee stated that Mr. Nusserwanjee was a witness in that case, and that he deposed on oath that the complainant, Cassinath Bhawoo, was never handcuffed in his compound by Mr. Flood, while it appeared from the evidence in the case, that his client was handcuffed in the compound. Mr. Hormusjee said that he based his application upon Section 191 of the Penal Code, which provides that, "Whoever being legally bound by an oath, or by any express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence."

His Worship said that he would not at present grant the application, but would consider it, and requested Mr. Hormusjee to renew his application on Saturday next.

A JEW and a Jewess, named respectively Ibraheem Kuleef and Hubeeba, were charged before Mr. F. L. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with having stolen two Government currency notes (one for Rs. 100 and the other for Rs. 50) the property of one John Hall, engineer's storekeeper on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Behar*. The theft was alleged to have been committed last Saturday night in a disreputable house kept by the prisoners in Duncan Road, the defendant having that afternoon received payment of his wages. It was not till after he left the house on the following morning that he missed the money from his trouser's pocket. He afterwards reported the theft to Constable Dadson, who returned with him to the house of the prisoners and took them into custody. Two notes, one for Rs. 100 and the other for Rs. 10, which had been found on searching, were produced in the Court; and the prosecutor expressed his belief that the former was one of the notes stolen from him. Other witnesses having been examined, His Worship, considering that a *primâ facie* case against the prisoners had been made out, committed them for trial at the next Criminal Sessions; but on a representation being made to him afterwards, that the *Behar* was to sail in the course of the present month, he committed the prisoners to take their trial before the Court of Petty Sessions.

## THE MODERN BABYLON.

No one who knows Bombay can have forgotten the despair of last May followed by the crisis of July when the re-drafts were flung back upon the city. The year opened with Dhollera cotton selling in Liverpool at twenty-pence a pound, and never did a city so abandon itself to the madness of speculation and the lust for rapidly acquired wealth as Bombay. At the very head of society were two speculators, a Hindoo and a European, who a year before had never been heard of. Society bowed down before them for a share of the good things which, in the form of paper, they created by a stroke of the pen. These were the days when unbiassed observers ransacked history for such analogies as the Darien Scheme and the South Sea Company, and declared, not without truth, that the polished sentences of Macaulay and the sober narratives of the biographers of Paterson and Law fell short of the truth in Bombay. These schemes doubtless for a time checked the rising prosperity of a kingdom like Scotland just emerging from semi-barbarism, and of the small mercantile communities of London and Paris whom the Banks of England and France had not then taught the nature and the power of capital. But in Bombay there was, besides similar circumstances, the Oriental element—the Parsee, the Hindoo, the delicate woman who had never left the inner apartments, the schoolboy, the vagabond, the adventurer, all subject to those alternations of hope and fear which from the wine of the gambler's life in every country, but all manifesting their passion in forms determined by the Asiatic idea of fate and by the hot blood of tropical races ignorant of moral principle and unaccustomed to self-restraint. There was no class of society, almost no individual, who escaped the fever. Even the pure-minded Governor was seen dancing at a ball given by the most speculative of the civilians, having as his *vis a vis* a person who a few months before was penniless, and a few months after escaped the consequences of his schemes by putting out to sea for the mail steamer in an open boat. Great was the Diana of the Ephesians then.

A month passed on. The meeting of the Richmond commissioners with Mr. Lincoln at the end of February caused a temporary panic in Liverpool, but the news reached Bombay along with intelligence of a reaction, so that even the evacuation of Charleston and the fall of Wilmington in March had only a temporary effect. The middle of April brought the fall of Richmond and the extinction of the Confederacy. The 17th day of that month will long be memorable in the history of the "City" when merchants hastening back after a brief holiday—it was a Monday—found Dhollera down to 9½d. and Bengal to 5½d. The end had come. Speculators who had shipped cotton from Bombay at sixteen-pence and had received advances from the banks up to a point very close on that rate, soon had to pay the difference, and July saw first the house of Cama and then a whole band of smaller men failing to such an extent that the Chamber of Commerce asked the legislature for a more speedy insolvent procedure, and obtained it. No man reasons in a panic, and the victims failed to see that prices must again go up, for there was neither cotton nor labour at that time in the Southern States. But of this they were not convinced till in September the very first purchases made in Liverpool of Dhollera cotton at 18d. were by Americans themselves for their own consumption. The news reached India in time to arrest the failure of greater speculators than the Cama firm, and the cold season opened after the October holidays whith Dhollera at 19½d. and Bengal at 13½d. Bombay had been saved, but so as by fire, and all who understand neither human nature nor Asiatics would have said that it had learned a lesson which it would not fail to remember. This was so far true that there was no new local speculation. The reclamation of miles of channel covered by twelve feet of salt water now went on languidly, and common sense had returned to such an extent that for a moment capitalists listened at least to the really important scheme of imperial docks at Elephanta. With all the wealth of these five years they had not managed to build a hotel, or a church, or a Christian school, or a public office, or anything beyond the Elphinstone Circle and Elphinstone reclamation works which did not owe their existence to cotton at all. If we except the sum of nearly two millions which Sir Bartle Frere so wisely managed to secure for Government offices that exist as yet only on paper, Bombay has not been to any appreciable degree prepared for that great future which, in three short years, will deluge it with the passenger traffic of all India. It is still a collection of hovels amid wide-spread filth on the finest site in the world next to Constantinople.

And now, about the same time as last year, the crisis has returned with a severity such as always attends a relapse caused by the surfeiting so pleasant to the convalescent, and with but little hope that its consequences will be averted as they were last year. As we look at the present state of Bombay the words of the old Prophets rise unconsciously to our lips—"How hath the golden city ceased." "Therefore shall all hands be faint and every man's heart shall melt." The man who has been worshipped by idolaters other than those born to the sin, holds the fate of the city in his hands, for there are few who have not continued to share in the spoils of speculation from modest thousands to daring millions of rupees. One Hindoo has two millions sterling in cotton, having swept of its produce the whole province which gives its name to Surats. Another, a Parsee, even the most honourable and noble of an energetic community and a distinguished family, is the subject of rumours only less alarming. They bought millions of pounds of cotton at a shilling each, anticipating a sale at sixteen-pence, and succeeding telegrams tell them of a fall below that which they paid. Men who a few months ago could have borrowed a crore cannot now get a lakh on their personal security. All this has been caused by the fact that America has had a year of rest, during which she has grown and hurried into the market nearly as much as the whole crop exported by India, in order to catch the high prices. In 1864 she sent to Liverpool only 198,000 bales of 400lbs. each. Last year she sent 462,000, and the lowest estimate for this year is 800,000, bales equal very nearly to a million from India in weight. Need we wonder that Bengal cotton has gone down to 8d. or that Dhollera is quoted at 10½d., and that both may yet touch 5½d. and 9½d.—the lowest points reached on 17th April 1865?

Are we asked as to the future—as to the hope of a rally at all resembling that of last October? This *may* take place so late as next August when the ruin will be accomplished, but the prospect is very gloomy. It is so uncertain, and must be so trifling, that no wise man will speculate on it. There is a large stock in Liverpool, and there is much more afloat than usual. It is true the Indian supply will be less than that of even 1865 when it was 1,266,000 bales, for the news of the close of the American war reached India in time to check the sowings. All will depend on the actual out-turn of the American crop now coming to market, less the demands of America itself, and on the prospects of the American labour market. In favour of India seems to be the negro difficulty which is causing so wide a separation between Mr. Johnson and the present Congress. But the President's veto of the Bill to continue a sort of military supervision over the freedmen is certainly in favour of their forced labour in the cotton fields. The President's tendency towards a compulsory poor law under which every able-bodied man must labour is only too evident, and the country seems to be with him. Next March, if he continues as popular as he is now, and the freeholders of the North do not assert their power, he will have a new Congress which will carry out his Southern, his democratic policy. But unless the negroes are either exterminated like the Red Indians under Spanish rule, or forced to emigrate—Mr. Johnson when ruling his own state offered to be their Moses—India will not benefit. Moreover the 25 per cent. duty on the export of cotton is now removed, and Congress has refused to sanction any new impost. Except in the very improbable case of a sudden and vastly increased demand for cotton goods in India and America, we see no prospect that the fall of Indian cotton to its level before the war will be arrested. If the facts stated in the Bombay papers, and vouched for by our own correspondents, are true, Bombay must fall with the speculators it has worshipped, and great will be the fall of it.

We cannot close our remarks without a reference to the banking associations of the Island and especially to the Bank of Bombay. We admit to the full that in a time of panic it is wise, it is the duty, of the chief Bank to arrest it by generously coming to the rescue of those whose credit it believes to be sound if a little time be given. The Bank of Bengal has most wisely done this and has saved Calcutta. But this will be effectual only when the Bank has not itself first caused or increased the difficulty which it steps in to remove. Now we believe that if the Bank of Bombay had not first fanned the flame of speculation by lavish advances on too small a margin, by having as its directors at least one great speculator and one most speculative Government civilian, and if it had not, under a pernicious rule smuggled into its new Charter, increased the difficulty it had thus created, the past and the impending crisis would have proved of manageable proportions. A public inquiry into the management of the Bank is imperatively demanded in the interests of commerce as well as of all who have blindly bowed down in the House of Rimmon.—*Friend of India, March* 10.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

CAUGHT NAPPING.—Mahomed Jaffer and Balla Oosman pleaded guilty to leaving their buggies in the Pydhonee Road without due control, while they themselves were sleeping in them. His Worship fined them one rupee each.

ASSAULT.—George Watkins was charged with assaulting Enas Bezami Pinto, a butler in the English Hotel. Yesterday evening, the defendant, who was at the hotel with a friend, struck the complainant two blows, in consequence of which his nose bled. His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him three rupees.

REFUSING DUTY.—James Wilson, a seaman of the ship *Elizabeth Fry*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the House of Correction for four weeks.

A LIKE OFFENCE.—George Wilson, a seaman of the British ship *Oriental*, pleaded guilty of wilful disobedience in refusing duty on board the ship. His Worship sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four weeks.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO PARSEE FEMALES.—Heerabaee and Perozebaee, two Parsee females, were placed before the magistrate yesterday; the first on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Cooverbaee, another Parsee female; and the second with aiding and abetting her.

Mr. Louis appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Atmaram Jugonath, pleader, for the defence.

The assault in this case was committed on the 5th ult., and in consequence of the prosecutrix's life being despaired of, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on the following day, thought it necessary to take her dying declaration: the substance of which has been already published.

The prosecuting counsel stated it was his intention to proceed first with the charge against Perozebaee, the second defendant.

Cooverbaee, the prosecutrix, said—I am the wife of Cursetjee Merwanjee, and, on the 6th April last, lived in a house in Chundunwaddy. I lived on the fourth storey of the house with my husband, my daughter, and two sons. The landlord lives in the same house on the first storey. The two defendants are the sister and wife of the landlord, respectively, and live with him. I was not on good terms with them for some time previously to the 6th April. On the 6th of that month my daughter went to the ground floor of the house to sit separate. . . . . . I went after her. I saw Heerabaee and Perozebaee there, standing at the top of the first flight of stairs. Heerabaee said that my daughter should not sit in the house, as there were repairs going on. I said she could sit near the other tenants, who sat separate on the ground floor. Heerabaee then said "Are your relatives dead, why don't you send your daughter to their house?" I retorted the abuse. Perozebaee then defied me to go upstairs again; and told Heerabaee that, if I attempted to go up, she (Heerabaee) should kick me downstairs. Heerabaee said to me "Yes I will beat you." I went up the stairs, and stood one step lower than the place were Heerabaee and Perozebaee were standing. Heerabaee then kicked me, and I fell down to the foot of the stairs. I was conscious only for a moment. I tried to get up, but could not. I don't know what occurred afterwards."

Cross-examined by Mr. Atmaram—There were present at that time my daughter and another woman named Ruttonbaee, a tenant in the same house. There were some coolies working on the verandah. In the hearing of my daughter and Ruttonbaee, Perozebaee said to Heerabaee that, if I did go up, she (Heerabaee) should kick me. My daughter could not interfere when she heard this, because she was sitting separate on the ground-floor. I was standing on the third step from the top when I was kicked. Ruttonbaee and my daughter saw me kicked. I was kicked in the pit of my stomach and fell down.

Dr. Cursetjee Framjee, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, said he saw the prosecutrix on the 6th April. She was lying insensible, suffering from a concussion of the brain. The skin was cold and the pulse was hardly perceptible. She could not be roused although stimulants were given her. She was in danger of her life for three days. She is now quite recovered. A fall or a blow on the head would, in the witness's opinion, cause a concussion of the brain.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and two for the defence.

On the case being closed, Mr. Louis asked His Worship to commit the defendant to the Criminal Sessions, as the charge was established upon the clearest evidence.

His Worship observed that the ends of justice would be served by his taking the case within his own jurisdiction.

Friday (to-morrow) has been fixed for proceeding with the charge against the defendant Heerabaee; and his Worship has, at Mr. Louis's suggestion, consented to give his decision in both cases at the same time.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.—Reuben Isaac Beuben and Solomon Isaac Reuben, brothers, were on the prosecution of Isaac David and others, charged with criminal trespass and mischief.

Mr. Louis, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, for the defence.

Mr. Louis briefly stated the facts of the case, and then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Isaac David said—I am a merchant and a person of position and influence in the Jewish community. I was acquainted with the late Isaac Reuben. Before he died he possessed a house in Military Square. That house has been used for the last four years as a synagogu. It was consecrated as a synagogue about four years ago. For the first month we prayed in the house. A month afterwards, a cazee consecrated it. A regular Jewish congregation had gathered in the synagogue at that time, since which regular synagogue officers have been appointed by the congregation. Strangers and poor people of the Jewish community have been living in that house since it was made a synagogue. The priest, who performs the ceremonies, also lives there. The priest of the congregation was living there on the 1st instant, and is still living there. I had received two letters from the late Isaac Reuben before he died. They are in Arabic, and are produced here. I remember a tablet fixed to the synagogue, by order of the late Isaac Reuben, about three years ago. This is a correct copy of the inscription on the tablet. It was fixed above the front door, but was removed about a fortnight ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—The whole of the house was given for the synagogue. These two letters, which I have produced, are the only documents of gift of the house to the Jewish community. The first defendant is the eldest son of the late Isaac Reuben. I don't remember him to have made a will. I have been a party to this deed. Since the death of Isaac Reuben, the first defendant has been living in Bombay and Poona. In Bombay he has been living outside the Fort. He kept his office for about two months, during the share mania, in the house in which the synagogue is situated. I don't know whether he paid any rent. There is another manager also. The second defendant, brother to the first, has been living in the synagogue house for the last month. I don't know whether he paid any rent. I know the tailor Louis Bell, he is living in the house, but I don't know whether he pays any rent. I don't know who rented the house to Mr. Bell. I have never received any rent. According to the Jewish law, the sons are the heirs to an intestate father.

To the Court—The defendants have been, since their father's death, claiming the rents of the house.

Jacob Isaac David, the son of the last witness, generally corroborated the above testimony.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—When the first defendant is in Bombay, he is always in possession of a room in the house. His brother, the second defendant, has been sleeping in this room for the last three months. I know that letters of administration of the estate of the late Isaac Reuben have been taken out by his widow. I don't know if Mr. Gubbay, on behalf of the Sassoons, is in treaty with the first defendant for the purchase of the house. I do not know of my own knowledge of the defendant having annoyed, insulted, or intimidated anybody in this house.

Re-examined by Mr. Louis—The defendants were suffered to attend the synagogue as any other persons. Dr. Boate has an office in the room, which has been referred to as in the occupation of the defendant.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution. It appeared further in evidence that, on the 1st inst., about midnight, the second defendant took two persons to the synagogue and removed the tablet above the front door. He ordered away a poor Jew, who had been in the habit of sleeping on the verandah of the house.

On the case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Louis was about to address some remarks to the Court.

Mr. Barton objected to his friend being heard, remarking it was his turn to address the Court and call witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Louis said he did not know what had been the practice of the Courts here; but he thought that it was desirable the prosecuting counsel should be at liberty, on his case being closed, to address some remarks at least to the Court. There are enormous judicial powers vested in a magistrate here, while the position of a magistrate's court here is not the position of a magistrate's court in England. His Worship's powers were very much enlarged, and, therefore, it was desirable—it was a benefit to the Court—that counsel's arguments should be heard, even though no witnesses should be called for the defence.

His Worship said the practice followed in this Court was invariably what the practice was in the High Court in criminal cases. The counsel makes his opening speech for the prosecution and calls his witnesses; but unless witnesses are called for the defence, he has no right to address the Court again. His Worship saw no reason to depart from the practice.

Mr. Louis thought it was a misfortune that such a practice should prevail in this Court.

Mr. Barton said he had been Senior Magistrate, and counsel in this Court for the last thirteen years, and could say that such had been the invariable practice.

In answer to His Worship, Mr. Barton declined to enter upon any defence, saying there was no case whatever made out against his clients.

His Worship said that as there was much other business to be gone through, he would look over the depositions in the case and give his decision at 11 A. M. on Friday (to-morrow.)

## SPORTING.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE BANGALORE RACE MEETING.—1866.

*First Day, Tuesday, 18th September,* 1866.

FIRST RACE.—*Bangalore Derby.* For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile. Winner of the Mysore Derby to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July Rupees 50. Entrance 1st August Rupees 100, when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 for each horse declared to start. Rupees 300 from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—*The Garrison Stakes.* For all horses *bona-fide* the property of Officers of the Bangalore Garrison. Arabs 9 stone. Australians and Cape horses 1 stone extra. English horses 20 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ mile. To be ridden by Officers. 2nd horse to save his stake. Entrance Rupees 50. To close and name on the 1st September. Rupees 120 from the Fund.

THIRD RACE.—*The Bangalore Stakes.* For all Maiden horses. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Winner of the Mysore Colonial Maiden, or Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra, if of both 12 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July Rupees 50. Entrance 1st August Rupees 100, when the Race will close, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 for each horse declared to start. Rupees 250 from the Fund.

FOURTH RACE.—*Whim Plate.* For all horses weight for age and inches. Distance 1½ mile. Rupees 100 H. F. To close 1st August and name the day before the Race. Rupees 150 from the Fund.

*Second Day, Thursday, 20th September,* 1866.

FIRST RACE.—*The Great Welter.* For all horses the property of Officers of the Garrison, to be ridden by Officers of the Garrison. Distance 1½ mile. Arabs 10 stone. Australians 11 stone. English horses 11st. 7 lbs. Winner of any Race 7 lbs. extra. To close and name the day before the Race. Rupees 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 25.

SECOND RACE.—*The Mysore Sweepstakes* of Rupees 500 H. F. For all horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards. Distance 2½ miles. Nominations to be taken 1st July, when the Race will close. To name the day before the Race.

THIRD RACE.—*Second Maiden Stakes.* For all Maiden Arabs that have never started. Distance 1½ mile. Weight 8st. 7lbs. To close 1st July, and name the day before the Race. Entrance Rupees 100 H. F. with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 for each horse declared to start. Rupees 200 from the Fund.

FOURTH RACE.—*Hack Stakes.* For all horses that have never won a Race, the property of Officers of the Garrison, and to be ridden by Officers. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Arabs 10 stone. Australians 11 stone Entrance Rupees 10, to close and name the day before the Race. Rupees 75 from the Fund.

FIFTH RACE.—*Lilliputian Stakes.* For all ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. Catch weight over 9 stone. The straight run in. Rupees 10 entrance. To close the day before the Race. Rupees 30 from the Fund.

*Third Day, Saturday, 22nd September,* 1866.

FIRST RACE.—*The Omnibus.* For all horses, 2 miles. Weight for age and class. Winners once 7 lb. extra, twice 10 lbs., and oftener 1 stone extra. To close 1st July and name the day before the Race. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rupees 200 H. F. Rupees 400 from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—*The Little Welter.* For all Arabs 1¼ mile Weight 10 stone, previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start, to close 1st September and name the day before the Race. Entrance Rupees 25. Gentlemen Riders. Entrance pees 150 from the Fund.

THIRD RACE.—*The Merchants' Purse.* A Handicap for all horses. 2 miles. Entrance 1st July Rupees 100, on the 20th July Rupees 150, when the Race will close, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 for each horse declared to start.

FOURTH RACE.—*Hurdle Race.* For all horses the property of Officers of the Garrison, or to be nominated by them, to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Winners once 7 lbs. extra. Oftener 1 stone. Round the course and a distance over hurdles. Gentlemen Riders. Rupees 80 entrance. Rupees 150 from the Fund. To close the day before the Race.

*Fourth Day, Tuesday, 25th September,* 1866.

FIRST RACE.—*Colonial Maiden Handicap.* For all Colonial Maiden horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards. Distance 1½ mile. Entrance 1st July Rupees 50. Entrance 1st August Rupees 100, when the Race will close, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 for each horse declared to start. Rupees 350 from the Fund.

SECOND RACE.—*The Amazon Plate.* Some pieces of Jewellery for all *bona fide* Ladies' horses that have been regularly ridden by Ladies in Bangalore. Arabs 10 st. 7 lbs., Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs., English 12 st. 7 lbs. Winners of any Amazon Race 7 lbs extra. No entrance. To close and name the day before the Race. ¾ of a mile.

THIRD RACE.—*Winning Handicap.* For all horses that have started during the Meeting, forced for winners, optional for losers. Rupees 50 entrance for each Race won, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 for each horse declared to start. 2 miles. Rupees 300 from the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race.

FOURTH RACE.—*Consolation Stakes.* For all beaten horses, Handicap. 1½ mile. To close and name the day before the Race. Rupees 200 from the Fund. Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MORTUARY RETURNS FOR THE CITY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In your leading article of Monday, on the subject of the Mortuary Returns, there is the following passage:—

"Government should now, under a very favourable opportunity, wash their hands of Municipal statistics, leaving the expense and responsibility with those on whom the law intended they should be imposed."

To have accorded with fact, however, the sentence should have read thus:—

"Government at the first favourable opportunity—that is to say on the 1st July 1865, when the Municipal Act came into force—washed its hands of Municipal statistics, leaving the expense and responsibility with those on whom the law intended they should be imposed."

You will find the cost of the Mortuary Return establishment duly provided for in the Budget and that it was passed by the Bench.

Dr. Johnstone has kindly consented to officiate until the Health Officer's very heavy duties admit of his taking up this duty also.—Yours &c.

15th May. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

### THE DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I have read in the *Gazette* of last Thursday the letter of "Paterfamilias," a gentleman who appears to be personally interested in the establishment of such schools, as I understand, that the Board of Education proposes to found. Surely, if I am right in my surmise, his policy in disparaging the efforts of the Board is a most mistaken one. Strange, as it sounds, I believe that one of the greatest difficulties with which the philanthropic gentlemen, who, for some time past, have been striving to provide education for their European fellow-citizens have had to contend, has been the apathy manifested by *the very persons whose children will be benefitted by these schools.* And what is the whole burden of the letter of "Paterfamilias?" Why, simply that, if the Board could secure the entire services of an organizing master, it would do better than if it only obtained part of the time of such a person. Does "Paterfamilias" really think that such members of the Board, as the Bishop, the new Chief Justice, and Mr. Erskine, (to say nothing of others) are not as much aware of this as he is? And I suppose that their only reason for taking the course, which I learn from your correspondent, they have done is, that the funds at their disposal will not enable them to do more. One fault-mender is worth a myriad of fault-finders. *Verbum sap.* I leave "Paterfamilias" to draw any conclusion. A LOOKER ON.

14th May.

### THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I am afraid the Municipal authorities are acting inconsiderately in their present arrangements for cleansing the town. The measures they are now adopting are very objectionable, and are calculated to increase rather than remove the nuisance, which it is a part of their duty to remove, as the guardians of the public health. I allude to the very costly and ugly dust-boxes they are now placing in the streets of Bombay, in which every kind of filth is accumulated and allowed to remain for hours to the great annoyance and detriment to health of the surrounding residents.

The Health Officer is, perhaps, not aware that the natives, especially the Hindoos, will make use of these boxes as the receptacle of night-soil and other abominable sweepings, which will emit the most noxious and disgusting effluvia, and thereby generate and propagate epidemics which are so much to be dreaded in thickly-populated towns as Bombay. Carcases of dogs, cats, and rats, will be deposited in these boxes, and when the rain pours down the poisonous contents of these boxes will begin to decompose and putrify, and it is not difficult to imagine what fearful consequences will result therefrom.

Apart from these causes, the dust-boxes are a disgraceful sight in the streets of Bombay. In some localities they are placed in the vicinity of the offices and residences of respectable merchants, to the great annoyance and disgust of the frequenters there, and, consequently, to the prejudice of the interests of merchants. I fear that sooner or later this abomination will have to be removed, and the earlier it is removed the better for public weal. May I, therefore, ask you to give publicity to this letter, and to draw thereto the attention of the Municipal authorities, with a view to remedying the evil complained of? NOSTRIL.

Bombay, 16th May.

### AN EXPLANATION.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th instant, one Mr. J. W. Reeve has been writing a correspondence against me, stating that I was "as ignorant of common civility as of my own accounts." Both these charges are false, and have been rashly preferred, and I will show that I am as careful of my accounts as of my personal dignity.

Mr. Reeve paid Rs. 18 to Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall for the year 1865, and sometime after went to England. I took charge of the business of supplying periodicals and newspapers in January 1866, and since that Mr. Reeve has not paid me a single pice on his account. My employers, Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, after deducting their balance, handed over to me Rs. 6 only a month ago on account of his subscription for 1866, so that on the day Mr. Reeve wrote to me to refund his balance he was actually indebted to me Rs. 1-8. Of course, as Mr. Reeve's subscription was for a broken period, when he wanted to get his papers elsewhere from the 13th instant, I must calculate at the rate of 8 annas per copy of the *Home News*, as I have already notified, and has been the rule in Bombay from the beginning. Mr. Reeve had already received 15 issues of the *Home News*, and for which he ought to have therefore paid me Rs. 7-8-0, but he has claimed indulgence from the kindness of Mr. Chesson, to which he had no right whatever, and paid me only Rs. 5-10. To please my employers I gave up Rs. 1-14 on behalf of Mr. Reeve.

As for forwarding papers *late* it is all the fault of the Post Office. Formerly I used to get the papers one hour after the arrival of the Mail, but lately the Post Master has been delivering

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them six hours after. I have more than once complained on the subject, but no heed has been paid to my complaints by the present Post Master, which reflects no credit to him.

You or your correspondent Mr. Reeve seems to indulge in a humorous view, when I am styled an "impudent Parsee news vendor." I suppose you, Mr. Editor, are then a polite English news vendor, eh?—I am, &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Successor Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay, 16th May.

## BANKING IN BOMBAY.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out to the managers of the Bombay Banks one or two matters which might be reformed with advantage to themselves and to the public? I would firstly ask, why they do not permit checks to be crossed? and secondly, why acceptances of commercial houses should not be made payable at the Bankers, as is customary in every commercial city, except Bombay?

The advantages of both systems are obvious—the latter especially would save an immensity of trouble and a great deal of delay and annoyance, for many Banks, (I allude more particularly to some whose mismanagement in every other respect is proverbial) still order their collecting sepoys to refuse checks, even from the best firms and to insist upon cash, or else that the draft remain with them until the check is paid—a most absurd and unnecessary rule, for the signature on the check must surely be as good as that on the bill! Merchants do not generally keep large sums of loose cash in their offices, and they are therefore compelled either to send to the Bank for cash when an acceptance is presented or to risk giving an open check to a sepoy who may at once cash the check and skedaddle. Could the holder of the draft, in such a case, claim upon the acceptor a second time? I should much like to know this.

Again the Banks here do not return the cancelled checks drawn upon them to the drawers. I should like to know on what grounds they retain them, for the checks, it appears to me, are unquestionably the property of the drawer, who has paid to the Bank for them.

The system in London is to place them in the Customer's Bank Book and so return them to him with it.

For a time of general ruin like this, it may seem trivial to notice such matters as these, but it is just these small things that tend to smooth business and make it pleasant: as it is, good or bad come in alike for a share of the universal distrust, and the good are subjected to slights that are as unnecessary as they are disagreeable.

A MERCHANT.

## THE TROUT EXPERIMENT.

*To the Editor of the Neilgherry Excelsior.*

SIR,—As the experiment with the Trout Ova seems to have been a failure, would it not be worth your while to suggest to those interested in the experiment to procure a few living fish from the Chumbah in Upper India?

The branch of that river (the Bunas's) which passes Chitore, swarms with trout, and were a few caught they could be in Neemuch the following morning, at Mhow in two days more, and at Khundwa on the G. I. P. Railway on the fourth or fifth day. But supposing it was deemed advisable that they should only travel by night, then double that time would be required. From Khundwa they could reach Bombay in twenty-four or thirty hours, and from Bombay to Calicut they would be four days, and in about twenty-four hours more they might be on the top of the Blue Mountains.

There would, perhaps, be no necessity for interrupting the journey in the day time, as fish in plenty of water don't seem to suffer much from the heat, but of course detailed instructions would be required on that and other points to render the experiment successful.—I have &c.

ALIQUIS.

## COTTON ON THE BOMBAY RAILWAYS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—While gladly acknowledging that the state of affairs is not so bad on the G. I. P. Railway as on the E. I. Railway, where the highest officials not only permit but seem to encourage all sorts of irregularities, I must still deplore that it is not what it ought to be. As regards the plan of stacking cotton on Government ground it is in force here to this extent, that we have got a large plot of land divided into mathematically correct squares and we have the rigid exaction of the two pice a bale, but nothing more; you can stack your cotton wherever you please, and remove it when you please, there is not the slightest attempt to enforce regularity in piling the bales or the rule that cotton which first arrived shall be first despatched. The Government Karkoon is sublimely indifferent to all things but the extraction of the coppers: there is not even as might reasonably be expected in return for the fees any protection afforded by Government against fire or theft. So much for Government; next as to the Railway Company, although the open extortion of bribes for giving waggons has been somewhat stopped, yet when the merchant has obtained from the station-master an order for a certain number of waggons, he has still to satisfy the demands first of the foremen who take account of the loading of each truck, and, who until paid one to four rupees a waggon, have always some pressing business elsewhere preventing them from attending to the wretched Beoparee; next the coolies have to be fed, or they too manage to have other work on hand, then supposing the waggons loaded, the merchant has to get his receipt for the goods and of course the clerk is too busy to give it unless paid, and easily then is the little matter (which affects the Railway interest) of settling the average weight of the bales forming each consignment of four waggons, this altogether depends on the transfer of current coin by the merchant to the weighman, the amount transferred affecting the weight in a most extraordinary way. The cotton season is now nearly over and station-masters are taking lower prices for waggons, but I have no doubt that during the ensuing season prices will run as high as heretofore unless Captain Osborn can devise some remedy for this very unhealthy state of the carriage market.

There are no signs of the line being opened up to the Wurdah yet, although the contractors' material train has been for some time past running twenty miles beyond it or upwards of 60 miles from Budnaira the present terminus.

Berar. C.

## SIND.

FIRE AT KOTREE.—A private letter informs us that a disastrous fire occurred at Kotree on the afternoon of Wednesday last, by which between 30 and 40 ware-houses of native merchants were burnt to the ground and all the valuable merchandize they contained completely destroyed. It is believed that the fire was caused by the accidental overturning of a hooka on inflamable matter, it being known that large quantities of oil-seeds, ghee, and oil were stored in the structures which were themselves made of the lightest and most combustible materials.—*Our Paper, May* 11.

## BENGAL.

THE famine—for such it must now be called—still rages with severity in Orissa and Ganjam, but it is not confined to these districts. All over Bengal the poor feel the excessive prices of rice, and in Kishnaghur the suffering is quite as great as in the coast provinces. There are no less than four thousand Christians, chiefly day-labourers and with many widows and orphans among them, have to be satisfied with a daily meal and that not always of rice, but too frequently of roots, berries, grass or bark. Cholera has of course broken out. Nor is there any prospect of relief before the autumn rice crop is ready five months hence and for that there is no seed. The Rev. E. C. Stuart, 8 Chowringhee, will receive subscriptions for this district. With his usual liberality Sir John Lawrence has subscribed to this as well as to the fund for Orissa Rs. 100 a month for 6 months. The Bishop also has set an example which has not been very widely followed by Europeans, and hardly at all by Natives, from an ignorance of the terrible necessity for assistance.—*Friend of India, May* 10.

IT is not a little singular how happily blind we are, and how little legitimate retrenchment there is, in spite of much talk regarding military economy. At the present moment one officer is drawing Rs. 700 a month for commanding a few sowars of the Viceroy's body-guard, in course of absorption; and another receives Rs. 400 per mensem for some invalid soldiers, undergoing a similar process, at Chunar—£1320 per annum for two officers in command of nothing! There are, besides, five other officers attached to the body-guard, or, in all, eight officers to 140 men. When these things cease to be, and not until then, shall we be able to pay the private soldier such wages as shall prevent his thinking of quitting the ranks on the first opportunity.—*Id.*

WE regret very much to have to announce the death, at Fort William yesterday, of Ensign G. G. Fergusson, of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment. He was buried last evening with military honors; the party being, of course, furnished from the Regiment of the deceased.—*Englishman, May* 10.

WE understand that the Letters Patent for the Agra High Court are positively expected by the coming steamer. As has already been stated, the Bench will consist of two Barrister and four Civil Servant Judges. The Court will not have a Civil Original Side, but will be restricted to Criminal, Insolvent, and Appellate Jurisdiction. Only two Court Officers have as yet been appointed, Mr. Millett a Clerk to the Chief Justice, and Mr. Lawler, as Interpreter of the Court. All the arguments of the Native pleaders will have to be interpreted from Oordoo into English at length and this will greatly prolong the proceedings in each case. All the civil cases of the North-West Provinces will continue to be tried, as heretofore, by the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, an arrangement that cannot fail to detract from the usefulness of the High Court.—*Id.*

## MADRAS.

THE CLUB.—Another large meeting took place at the Club last Friday, with Colonel Hill in the chair, to receive the Audit Committee's report on the accounts of the Club, which, as already noticed by us, were found by the gentlemen forming that committee to be in a state of the greatest confusion. As far as the books could be understood, there was clearly a deficiency of 1,600 Rupees up to a certain period; how much more remains to be seen. This sum Mr. Ouchterlony, on the part of Mr. Dawes, endeavoured to explain away, but Messrs. Hinde and Minchen, two of the Auditors, pointed out that Mr. Dawes had himself furnished the statement which obliged them to arrive at that result—an awkward fact. The thanks of the meeting were cordially given to the Audit Committee for their faithful and able report, which is to be printed and circulated, together with any remarks the members of the Club Committee may like to offer. No small blame attaches to them and their President, for not looking better into the Secretary's accounts, in which the absence of all vouchers is an unusual feature. Colonel Denison, on the part of the members, expressed their obligations to Mr. Cherry for first moving in the matter, and the interest he took in the affairs of the Club. This gentleman briefly acknowledged the compliment, with some striking illustrations of certain irregularities that had lately occurred to him personally. The meeting after this was dissolved.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, May* 10.

A STORY is going round in cantonment which is too good to remain unrecorded. A gentleman, six foot and more, well-known in military circles in Bangalore, and perhaps not a perfect stranger to the members of the Mysore Commission, is remarkably fond of practical jokes, and foregoes no opportunity of practising them when he can. But, as can easily be supposed, he cannot always indulge in this innocent and pleasing recreation, with impunity. Sometimes he must catch a Tartar; as on a recent occasion he certainly did, if the circulating story be founded on fact. Our six foot joker came in contact with a young gentleman, meek in countenance and small in stature, and who to all appearance presented a first rate subject for a practical joke. Accordingly, having got an egg, no doubt not over fresh, he approached his little friend and perpetrated the strange salutation of breaking the egg upon the crown of his head! He may have intended it for a kindly act, but the little fellow could not understand it as such. On the contrary, it roused a veritable tiger within him, his meekness passed away from him, and he sprung upon the giant joker, pulled him to the ground, pummelled him most effectually, and it is said, actually dragged him to a tank and ducked his head four times in the water, before the astonished gaze of servants, peons and other retainers! Capital, if it be true; and if it is not true, it ought to be so.—*Bangalore Herald, May* 12.

## RAILWAY POLICE.

*(From the Pioneer, May 11.)*

ONCE upon a time, not many years ago, and not many hundred miles from Allahabad, a competition-walla, as a natural result of his previous day's visit, was asked to breakfast with his Commissioner. This Commissioner was a liberal man, and not only partook freely of the luxuries of the table himself, but was the better pleased when his guests showed their appreciation of his hospitality by a thorough enjoyment of the meal before them. On the occasion in question, the Commissioner provided a most sumptuous repast, but by some mistake for which the host could not be held responsible, a bad egg was placed on the table. The outward appearance of the egg indicated no rottenness within, but, as it turned out, this particular egg was handed over to the particular guest, our friend the "walla." The "walla" broke the shell. The "walla" was naturally a timid, retiring man, but was more so than usual on this occasion, for the venerable presence of his Commissioner inspired him with respect and nervousness. The "walla" commenced to eat the egg, and instead of suggesting that it might have been fresher, he resigned himself to his painful position, through fear of his "burra sahib," and actually began to swallow pieces of the disgusting food before him. The egg, however, having been fairly opened, no doubt existed of its being hopelessly bad. The Commissioner detected it: he smelt it from the other side of the table. "Dear me! Mr. Jones," exclaims the Commissioner with a powerful sniff, "I think the egg you are eating is bad." The "walla" trembled, he felt convicted, but he still continued to eat, and with his mouth full of the contents of this horrible egg, he looked up and softly replied, "Thank you, Sir, not very."

This is a true story. Now for the similitude. The competition-walla represents the Railway authorities; the Commissioner represents Government; the rotten egg is the Railway Police. Repeatedly have Government tried to impress upon the Railway authorities that their egg is rotten; they know it well, but they are too timid, too vacillating to take decisive measures; they are, content to let matters remain as they are, and Government are met with the reply "not very."

We have been favoured with a perusal of a very interesting note by the Inspector-General of Police in the Lower Provinces, in which that officer forwards his views with respect to a Railway Force, and submits a sketch of the number and cost required. Before, however, reviewing any of the measures proposed by Major Pughe for the prompt remedy of the present state of things, we may as well tell the Railway authorities, what they must have been told before, *viz.*, that their Police is illegal,—in fact, that they have no Police at all. They cannot investigate a crime; they cannot arrest an offender. The Railway Agent may call his present body "Police," and he may indignantly refuse the assistance of the regular Constabulary on the supposition that "he has a Police of his own;" but it is nevertheless a fact that the "Railway Police," so called, is illegally constituted, and except in such cases as contravene the bye-laws of the Company, the Police Officers apprehend offenders with no law to back them up, and thereby render themselves liable to the penalties for an illegal arrest. As Major Pughe remarks, the Railway Act makes no mention whatever of a Railway Police, while the only Police Regulation in existence in India—Act V. of 1861—distinctly states that the "*entire* Police establishment under a local Government shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be one Police Force, and shall be formally enrolled.

But not only is the Railway Police illegal, it is, moreover, perfectly useless for the purpose for which it was created, and for which it is required, *viz.*, to protect the persons of travellers, and the property entrusted to the Company for despatch. The men employed are of the worst description. At a glance a casual observer can tell that they have most of them been soldiers; they are, as a body, of far more manly appearance than the majority of natives which we meet every day. This fact is accounted for by their being, many of them discharged sepoys of our mutinous regiments, enlisted without any enquiry into their antecedents and previous character. So far from protecting the persons and property of passengers, they are often themselves the thieves who rob, and the people who bully helpless travellers; so far from preventing over-crowding, we have only once noticed them taking the trouble to count the inmates of carriages, and on this one occasion, the execution of this duty was performed in utter disregard to the feelings of respectable natives; so far from keeping the platforms clear, men of all characters obtain admission to them to act as porters, and professional thieves, under the pretence of coming for labour, obtain access to the parcels and baggage of travellers; so far from "preventing breaches of the peace," the worst offences involving such might be committed, and there is no Police Officer at hand who has the will to protect the people, or the authority to arrest offenders; so far from noting carefully the movements of suspicious travellers, and reporting such to their superior officers, instances are of frequent occurrence, as will be seen below, in which their neglect in this matter has had a serious result in the defeat of justice. These are the duties of a Railway Police, and at present they are all more or less neglected. If a disturbance, involving breach of the peace occurs, they have to call in the regular Police to assist in its suppression. If a theft or robbery happens, they make vain enquiries with no power to search, with no authority to arrest, and when they fail, as they invariably must do, the regular Constabulary is invited to investigate the case some fortnight after the occurrence of the crime, when all hope of recovering the property, and all chance of tracing the perpetrators, is gone. To prove the inefficiency of the present Railway Force, we need only give one or two instances. In the late murder case at Patna, the train was allowed to go on after the body of the murdered man had been discovered, without any immediate investigation on the spot. In the forcing of the treasure-safe at Howrah, it was discovered that the place was broken open with a crow-bar, although upwards of 100 men are supposed to be employed as Police on the premises. In September last a large party of dacoits went down by the train from Ghazepore, got out at Patna, committed a dacoity in the city at about 10 P. M., and at 2 A. M. returned by rail with their booty. They attracted no notice, at and of the stations on the road, nor when they got out, and in at Patna. The above, which are cases given in Major Pughe's report, show the very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the necessity for the immediate application of a strong remedy.

Perhaps there are no places in India which require such careful watching, and the presence of energetic and experienced Police Officers at Railway stations. The professional dacoit, the professional prisoner, the professional robber, naturally make much use of the Railway, affording as it does, every facility for their own escape, and the speedy transmission of their stolen goods. Scarcely a case is on record of the present force having successfully dealt with heinous offences of the kind alluded to It is evident, however, that to maintain a Police, which shall afford protection to the lives and properties of travellers, is a duty which the Railway authorities owe both to the public and to the Government. But the remedy must be strong, and moreover legal. The remedy we would advocate, and the measures that should be adopted to ensure greater efficiency than at present exists, will form the subject of future remarks in our columns.

## IRRIGATION WORKS.

*(From the Athenæum and Daily News, May 11.)*

MUCH as we are disposed to recommend the construction and extension of irrigation works we are not prepared to go the length of the *Madras Times* and assert that it would pay to construct works on a large scale on money borrowed at 10 or 12 per cent. interest. We should like much to know, too, upon what figures those gentlemen relied who calculated that the "average" return from irrigation works was fifty per cent. on the outlay. A great deal depends upon what they considered the average; what works they included in their calculations; and how much of the percentage is the bona fide direct return; and how much the indeterminate, though real, indirect return was supposed to be. A few years ago it was the policy, since avowed and defended, of some of our Engineers to represent their propositions as much more promising than they themselves believed them to be, otherwise it is said Government would have done nothing. An average of such work is not easy to strike, and if it were we do not see what guide it would be for the future. It would prove what had been done but not what can be done. One irrigation work is not so essentially like another that the returns from one are very similar in amount to those from all. We do not believe in an average of fifty per cent, nor is it necessary to believe in it while Government can borrow money at five per cent. We ought to consider that any thing above that pays. It seems idle to expect that the dream of the Supreme Government on the subject will be realised; that, in fact, the returns from a few well chosen and economically executed projects should furnish the funds for extending them. What has become of the revenues from successful works already executed? They go to meet increasing expenditure, and to this purpose we expect to see the mass of the returns from irrigation works applied. The account we published a few days ago of the state of the Sudder Ameen's Courts at Calicut and elsewhere, shews that there are purposes to which an increased revenue can be applied. It is nonsense to call that a Court of Justice where suits must be on the file for years before a hearing can be obtained. It is a Court of gross injustice, which is draining the pockets of suitors to save Government Rs. 500 a month. No sooner is production stimulated than we find that we want roads and improvement everywhere. We had better, therefore, make up our minds to be satisfied with, nay thankful for, a good sober ten per cent. Wild notions of the profits from irrigation works, or anything else, result in disappointment. The idea of borrowing, at ten or twelve per cent., money that can be got at five, for the purpose of getting up a National Debt is worthy only of a man who thinks that such an institution benefits a country. But even at that rate, assuming that the works themselves paid fifty per cent., would not India soon deprive herself of that noble palladium of modern times—a public debt? The imagination we see becomes uncontrollable at the thought of an average of fifty per cent.

The Bombay Government has commenced an irrigation series of selections from public records, and with the first of the series we are quite satisfied. The Engineers on the other coast do not indulge in visions of fifty per cent. as an average, but are of Mr. Laing's opinion that "ten per cent. is fine." They have got out their working plans of the bunds, sluices, weir, distributing channels, bridges and culverts, and nothing but sanction is wanted to make a beginning. The work described is just one of those which on first principles every one must approve of. It is also a type of a class of projects which are attended with little danger, and require little skill in constructing. It is simply forming a tank by bunding across a valley and intercepting the waters of a small tributary of the Seena about ten miles north of Sholapore. At a cost of something less than ten lakhs of Rupees a lake will be formed of more than double the size of the lake at the Red Hills when enlarged. The cost would have been much less were it not that a number of villages stand on the site of the lake, and that a quantity of the land to be submerged, belongs to the Nizam. Every one is to be amply compensated for having to give up land or houses, and the villagers will be provided with houses near the lake. There will be three main irrigation channels of an aggregate length of fifty miles, and the land, which it is hoped can be irrigated, is nearly twenty-five square miles, scattered over an area of forty-nine square miles. The bund of the tank is only two thousand four hundred yards long crossing the little river Adela, with a waste weir so constructed as to lead the water a mile away from the bund before entering the river again. At what seems to us, in one respect, an outside estimate of expenditure, and a moderate estimate of income, the scheme will pay about ten per cent. The water rates, including land assessment, we imagine, are estimated at four Rupees an acre for a four months' supply, and eight Rupees for a perennial supply. By the simple method of doubling these rates, it was shewn that the scheme would pay twenty per cent. There will always, where large tracts of land are taken up for paddy, be a great quantity taken up in the neighbourhood for dry cultivation. This will follow as a direct consequence of constructing large tanks. But although it will add to the revenue of the district, it is better to leave it out of calculation, since there are many figures brought foward in the exposition of these projects which are somewhat deceptive. Mr. Fraser tells us how many additional acres of wet land his scheme will provide water for, and Major Francis tells us the same, but we cannot expect that the demand for water will be as sudden as the supply. It may be said that if water is not wanted in one village or district it can be led easily to a place where it is wanted. But carrying away the water to a place or places different from those intended would be unsatisfactory. It would be to the Engineer what shooting at one bird and killing another would be to the sportsman. Yet if the water is not so used, it will be wasted for a time, and the calculated percentages in error for the same period. Natives are not given to making a rush. Give them their own time, and they will take up as much land as irrigation works will provide water for, and we do not think that the time required will be great, nevertheless it must be taken into account. At the same time, as these and other works encourage enterprise, the native will learn to be as energetic as he is certainly cautious and astute.

The Sholapore tank is exactly the style of project which we should like to see imitated wherever the features of the country admit. It may be regarded as an isolated work that a Company might construct and manage without much lashing with the revenue officers. It is suggestive, too, of even a less pretentious scheme. There is no reason why many valleys smaller than the basin of the Adela should not be let for a fixed rental for a term of years, or sold outright to a Company or a capitalist for the purpose of being cultivated, after the manner of the land on the banks of the Adela. The upper portion of the valley could be bunded off for the formation of a tank, and the lower land out for cultivation. There would be many advantages if large farms on this principle could be got up. All over the country the water is wasted by one village at every opportunity so as to prevent another village from getting more than its share. It is the old story, too, that the water which is the property of every body no one feels inclined to economise. A farm with its own tank well supplied from intercepted streamlets, in the manner we have described, would be worked in the true spirit of economy. It would give an impetus to the staple industry of the country, and open a new field of enterprise of that sober industrious kind which seems to be specially suited to the constitution and habits of Madras. Besides, it would be useful to have the opportunity of examining the miniature of a grand scheme. To be able to see at a glance a complete system of irrigation, no matter how small, might afford hints for those gigantic schemes of which Sir Arthur Cotton still dreams. As to the paying capacities of a small work, such as we have described, we should be sad heretics to entertain any doubt, and we feel, therefore, great satisfaction in finding ourselves unquestionably orthodox.

## AFGHANISTAN.

*(From the Mofussilite, May 11.)*

PESHAWAR, 2nd May.—Two actions are reported to have recently taken place at Ghiznee between the troops of the Ameer and Sirdar Azim Khan. Sherdil Khan and General Daood Shah being at the head of the troops of the former, and Shumsoodeen Khan and Naib Gholam Jan that of the latter. After a hard conflict of half a day, it resulted in the defeat of Azim Khan's troops, which leaving more than one hundred and twenty persons dead and wounded on the field, fled, is now stationed at a distance of one *koss* from Ghiznee. Shumsoodeen Khan, one of their commandants, is concealed in a village through fear of his life. It is generally given out that a third and more hard conflict will shortly take place. Azim Khan's troops have been very much discontented, and have unanimously resolved that unless the Sirdar would not himself be at their head, they would cease any further struggle against the Ameer. Consequently, Azim Khan has now resolved to proceed to Ghiznee on the 16th April, and his troops at that station are further strengthened by Sirdars Mahomed Ameen Khan and Ismail Khan, who have joined the Sirdar with their force. The rendezvous of Toorkistan and Cabul troops is at the plains of "Huft Ausia" and of the Candahar and hill troops at Ghiznee, under the command of Sirdars Sheredil Khan, Zainool Ahideen Khan, Ally Murdan Khan, and General Daoodshah. The troops of the Ameer composed of Candaharees and hill men are computed at more than thirty-seven thousand fighting men, while that of Azim Khan, consisting of Toorkistan and Cabul men does not exceed to twenty-five thousand souls, ten thousands of which are pure Toorkistanees, and the remainder hired men from Cabul and its neighbouring districts. Azim Khan has entirely left the holding of Durbars at Cabul, and goes constantly to Abdoor Rahman Khan's house to consult with him on the difficulties hanging over them. The result of these councils has been the borrowing of thirty-five (35) thousand rupees Rs. (25,000 in cash and Rs. 10,000 in ornaments, jewels, &c.) from the mother of Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, and of a similar or more or less money from the mother of Sirdar Abdoor Rahman Khan. With this amount added to their own, both the Sirdars have distributed six and three month's pay to their troops, but the latter, notwithstanding all this, are deserting in large numbers, and joining with the force of the Ameer. A few days ago, a body of two hundred soldiers fled from the camp of "Huft Ausia." Naib Gholoam Jan pursued them and succeeded in killing a few of them, the remainder did not halt until they had reached Ghiznee and gained the Ameer. On the 2nd of April, Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, Mahomed Abdoor Rahman Khan, Ibraheem Khan, and Shereef Khan went into the Mosque of Shah Murdan for prayer, meditated for a long time, and with naked heads and eyes shedding tears, stretched out their hands, craving the Almighty for success and triumph in the ensuing campaign. The prayer was of a peculiar nature. The Sirdars repeated in a loud and clamourous voice: "O God have the goodness to do such and such things." This was followed by a cry of the word *Amen*, or, "be it so," by hundreds of Moslems gathered in the Mosque, at each subject of the prayer. After the ceremony was done, the Sirdars distributed money and clothes to the poor, meaning that they should pray for their success in return to the bounty shown.

News has been received from Jellalabad to the following effect in Cabul:—Futteh Mahomed Khan, now at Jellalabad, has collected a large force to invade, Abdoor Rahman Khan. The inhabitants of the villages Sungoo, Rhyl, and Chardeh are with him, and he has been promised by the Cabul Sirdars help on his entering that city. The said Sirdar on the 10th of April, dispatched a hundred camels for the Ameer, loaded with corn, gunpowder, and cannon-balls under a guard of two hundred mounted soldiers, ordering them to transmit the supply to Kelat safely. The Sirdar has given a general notice that whoever will offer his services to him as a soldier, will get a salary of rupees ten per mensem. He has also distributed six months pay to his troops *in advance*. Thus, by this wisdom and energy the Sirdar has collected such a large force around him that he is able to challenge the might of the usurpers to the Cabul throne.

The following intelligence came in from Kelat. The Ameer reached here on the evening of the 2nd ultimo, and encamped at a distance of two miles from the city. On his arrival a salute of fifty guns was fired as a token of respect, and all the Sirdars and chiefs of the city came forward to pay their respects, offering *Nuzranas* which were accepted. Among those who presented themselves to the Ameer on this occasion were the men of Kelat, Shilman, and Hazara who came in multitude, offering as *Nuzrana* one Riat (a Cabul coin) each, which was excused, and they in return were asked to supply corn, grass, and other commissariat articles to the troops. This they gladly accepted to do and were then dismissed with due honours. It must be understood that the inhabitants of these villages are a most hardly and warlike race of people, and that they were never subdued by any ruler up to the present moment. Actuated by an emotion of regard to the late Ameer and sympathy to his rightful heir they have voluntarily presented themselves, a fact which distinctly corroborates the good fortune of the Ameer. As for their weapons and implements of war they have nothing more than small firelocks with which to encounter the enemy. The Ameer has out of these selected a body of five hundred Shilmanees, and eight hundred Hazaramen, and has enlisted them as soldiers on a salary of Rupees six each. Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Heerat, also arrived at Kohat to join the Ameer, his father, with a body of 5,000 men of Subzevar race, 1,000 camels, and 500 mules laden with corn. The Ameer has ordered him to proceed to Ghiznee with a body of the Heerat and Candahar army. It is reported that the Ameer will stop here for a month or two, and that he is busily engaged in organizing his troops. Excluding Generals and Rissaldars there are 279 Sirdars in his troops, all in command of a certain portion of the army. People are gathering at Kelat in large numbers every day, so that the number of the Ameer's troops swell by hundreds at the close of each day. He has also promised the Jageerdars that in case of his getting possession of the throne of Cabul he will forgive them the *Nuzrana* of one year.

On the 3rd April, the Ameer sent a letter to Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan, now on the side of Azim Khan, advising him that it would be better for him to join his camp with all his followers, or else he will encounter great hardship afterwards. He wrote the Sirdar as follows:—

"Come, O Shumsoodeen, come, as it is still time to come. I have got such a large force and so much ammunition with me that even if my opponent's defender (King of Bokhara) were to encounter me, I could cope with him too, for, if not more, twelve months at least. If you are at present unable to come at Kelat in person, send me your sealed petition, bearing as testimony, the seals of all the chiefs and nobles of Ghiznee, apologizing for your past conduct, and promising obedience and submission in future, In case of your so doing, I will supply your troops with all the necessaries of an army and will further send you money to distribute, in advance, your troop's pay for six months."

It appears that Shumsoodeen Khan has no objection to agree to the Ameer's offer for reconciliation, but as his family is at Cabul he is afraid that in case of deserting Abdoor Rahman might take revenge on them. On the contrary Abdoor Rahman and Azim Khan feel confident that Shumsoodeen has already joined the Ameer as to them the cause of defeat at Ghiznee appears to be nothing more than that.

The following intelligence was received from Candahar in Cabul. Difficulty is suffered here, in the extreme, for want of corn. It no sooner comes into the city from outstations then the Governor despatches it to the camp of the Ameer. When the Sirdars in the camp of the Ameer hear of corn at any place, they immediately send a number out of the ten thousand mules (which are always with the camp) to carry it from that place. The cities of Farah, Candahar, Dowlutabad, Chamberan, and Gurishk have been entirely emptied of corn owing to the great demand of it from the camp.

The prisoner Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, father of Abdoor Rahman Khan, is extremely sick and with Shanavaz Khan, is still at Candahar under a close confinement. He does not take the remedy of any physician and persists against using any medicine whatever. It is said that if *in* prison there must be danger of a fresh insurrection at Candahar.

Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, the brother of the Ameer, was asked by Azim Khan for a loan of twenty-five thousand rupees for the expenses of the army, but the former declined to pay any, stating that in the first place he does not possess so much money, and in case of his having it, he would not lend it to a man who will certainly be driven out of the city on the approach of the Ameer. He desired both him and Abdoor Rahman Khan not to have any sort of intercourse with him unless matters are settled one way or the other.

Wheat is selling at Cabul at the rate of four seers per rupee, and meat at five seers. On the 7th ultimo, a letter came in from Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, son of the late Wazeer Akbur Khan (son of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, generally known as the hero of Afghanistan, who died young during his father's life-time in the year 1847) to the address of Mahomed Azim Khan which stated as follows:—

"I am now the Governor of Jellalabad myself. Obliterate from your heart that I am a subject of yours, and never think for a moment that you will make me subject in future. If I am now independent I will not pay you a farthing out of the produce of this territory." The Sirdar made no reply to this letter and kept it in his pocket. It is said that Futteh Mahomed Khan has made himself most malignant to travellers. He has also ill-feelings towards Shahmurd Khan, which some maintain is not inwardly.

## WAITERS.

*(From the London Review, April 7.)*

OUR readers will recollect in "David Copperfield" the account of David's first hotel experience, and especially the description of the waiter who drank the boy's beer, in order to save him from the fate of an apocryphal personage named Top Sawyer. That waiter was out of the usual run of waiters. As a rule, those functionaries are kind to children. There are still a few snug hotels where old gentlemen bring lads to bait on the way to or from school, and the waiters in those establishments are attentive to the youngsters. We doubt whether, in after life, one ever feels a greater pleasure than that which rewarded our first paying of the waiter. Calling for the bill, and settling it off-hand was pleasant, but the vail to the waiter was delicious. There he stood, clothed in the canonicals of his order, and invested with that dress coat to the dignity of which you yourself had not yet aspired. You could give him just as much, or as little, as you liked. You always liked giving him much if you had it; you were, in fact, more than half afraid of him, if the truth was told. A time comes when this respect vanishes; you point roughly to the items of your account, and inquire if attendance is included, sending off the waiter to get himself stuck down for a paltry shilling below the last brandy-and-soda you had before breakfast. Such is life. A waiter never again impresses you. His calling falls in your estimate to the level of the social area—but one remove from the cook. Indeed, we believe there is no member of the community who is reckoned so small as a waiter. Whoever heard of one voting, or going to law, or beating his wife, or exercising any other privilege of an Englishman? He is even neglected in literature. You seldom find a waiter in a novel. He cannot claim descent from the drawers or tapsters of old; he figures not in Shakespeare or Ben; he does not belong to the servingmen of Suckling, who "presented and away" at the feast commemorated by that famous knight. Mr. Tennyson, to be sure, marked down the plump head-waiter at the "Cock" as poetic game, but it was only to surround him with local colour, to paint him, Teniers-like pipe and pot, with his mind enveloped in the fog of dinners, and his notions limited to steak and the willow pattern. Nor is the modern drama propitious to the napkin. Occasionally, farce-writers engage a waiter for the purpose of bringing in the crockery they intend to have smashed in the course of the piece, but they give him nothing to say beyond "Yes sir." The meek and deferential affirmativeness of "Yes, sir," is supposed to express, as it were, the dropping-down-deadness of waiterism. The phrase belongs to the profession, as does also a certain gait. A waiter neither walks nor runs. He does something between a skim and a slide. There is caution in it (a view of breakages ahead) and still a jaunty affectation of the reckless. He must be a judge of human nature, at least of human nature expectant of dinner, when the animal is predominant, and in temper like that proverbial bear whose head is tender. We are not at all as polite in hotels as at home. We order a meal peremptorily. We smile with a grim incredulousness when told we shall have it in a "quarter of an hour." When the time has expired, and our patience nearly with it, the waiter lays on the salt, emphatically proposing the cellar, as it would seem, as a sort of ground to rest our appetite on for a while. If still delayed, he gives us bread, and then pickles, with an intent doubtless to distribute our vexation among many things, that it may not collectively fall upon himself and the malingering mutton. This is one of the mysteries of the craft. It is dying out before modern improvements, however, and is not noticeable in the monster hotels. Indeed, the latter possess a type of waiter peculiar to them—we had almost said, a monster waiter. As our cupola or turret vessels will probably demand a different chip from that off the old sailor block, so the huge caravanserais claim for their service another description of attendant from that which we are accustomed to. The class is as yet scarce defined enough to set it out in detail. Waitering admits of variation, and can be accommodated to circumstances. There is, for instance, the music-hall waiter. Twenty years ago nobody could have predicted him. He brings to his occupation a disposition utterly opposed to the habits of his ancestors. He condescends to ask your orders. He does not permit you to have unmixed the music his employer provides. If he perceives you entertaining yourself in the company of kindred spirits with the charming "Slap Bang," he sidles up, and wishes to know if you "'ave said gin 'ot." It is his business also to ascertain the moment of the evening most conducive to the prosperity of the proprietor. Generally, when the irrepressible nigger or the "great" Tolderol comes on, the music-hall frequenters liquor up. The stages of festivity are marked or checked off by tumblers. Then the waiter improves the shining hour, and calm midst the storm of "hankore," the reek of punch, and the clash of four-and-twenty fiddlers, he flits from the tables to the bar, dexterous and imperturbable. He is remarkable for his ingenuity in making pence play a prominent part in the matter of change. Whatever he gets, copper comes of it; there is always a twopence or so slinking obsequiously from the silver in his direction, and which, on the slightest intimation from you, vanishes with an astounding alacrity. The Cremorne waiter is of another kidney. He is a swell in his line, but inexorable as to the dole; even should you help yourself to a cigar from a box, he appears with a light, and thereby prescriptively assesses a further duty on the already overtaxed luxury. He is exceedingly wide awake, this Cremorne waiter, and no alarum yet invented will call you early enough to get round him. The whitebait waiter is more or less continental; his poll and head are placed at a Parisian angle. He is a stickler for the wine list. He is very discreet and polished. He is used to little parties. During *tête-à-tête* dinners he always looks out of the window at the right time, and on the same occasions he is most particular in knocking at the door to announce the Hansom or the Brougham. His costume is perfect, and fit for any ball-room. Waiters, like giants, usually go in the legs. Neat enough to the waistcoat you not unfrequently find them baggy at the knees, and running to slippered slovenliness in the extremities. A whitebait waiter is admirably chokered. His linen is really a credit to his laundress. This gives him not only a gentlemanly but a clergyman-like air. Very different from him is the waiter of an *à-la-mode* beef shop. This latter is spotted with cold gravy from head to foot. If he has seen better days his nose is usually red, and his complexion pasty. There is an indescribable broken look about him. He jingles forks and knives in a corner drearily when the customers are helped, as though he felt that all was vanity and vexation of waiters. He appears to be for ever figuratively contemplating his visage in a perpendicular spoon. Nothing rouses him, and you are inclined uncharitably to believe that his apathy and ill humour arise to a considerable extent from his being kept so long from getting drunk. Where does this waiter live, and what will he do when he pawns the gravy-spotted suit?

Besides the regular waiter, there is a sort of casual, who, on the annual dinner of a genteel family, is sent with the other confectionery from the cook-shop. He is generally cheap, and a watch on his movements is sometimes necessary. Dregs are considered by him as perquisites, and, in fact, he regards all the flotsam and jetsam of supper in the same light. He will undertake the decanting of the sherry at very short notice, and almost with what the French call "effusion." Next comes the club-waiter, who studies the members, and is careful to hang on the beck of the committee. He can oppress a visitor grandly. His movements are dignified, especially when he is frightened with an expensive wine, which he opens in such a manner that suppose you are taking your modest beer in the neighbourhood, the cork sounds like a fillip in the face of your poverty. He occasionally serves the billiard-room, but with an implied protest. He prefers the haunt of hungry sinners, and takes not kindly to cues; he is often on bad terms with the marker. Waiters towards each other are an unsocial class. In this age of universal institutes and societies, we wonder they do not resolve into an academy, as the hairdressers have done, and inaugurate it with an exhibition of skill. We once heard a waiter boast, in a tone as if he felt sure of fame, that he was the only member of his craft who could cut sandwiches from hot bread. A *soiree* of waiters, at which the nice conduct of the bread-basket and the napkin would be emulously displayed, ought to attract a cloud of witnesses; and we should like to see those who daily contemplate the famous roast joint of this country go in for a larger slice of the social advantages within their reach.

## MR. BRIGHT AND MRS. PARTINGTON.

*(From the London Review, April 7.)*

WE last week noticed the style in which Mr. Lowe was assailed by an organ of the Liberal party, and we find that the other side have not been backward in retaliating. As "Junius Minor" stood well enough for the slashing journal, Mrs. Partington will answer for the Tory paper, Mrs. Partington being, as our readers are aware, the old lady who, about the period of the Reform agitation, was described by Sydney Smith as attempting to put down the Atlantic Ocean with a mob. We are, we confess, more surprised at Mrs. Partington than we were astonished at "Junius Minor," Mrs. Partington being understood to go in for Blood, and to have pretensions to culture; but an aristocratic vixen is a creature not unknown to society. Lately, Mrs. Partington has had a great deal to bear; her family was not flourishing, her prospects were cloudy, and there was a general inclination to sneer at her as being considerably behind her time. She came into politics with a turban and an audacious front, for which she received an unmerciful quizzing. Her own set languished for want of new beauties and novelties, for none would be chaperoned by Mrs. Partington. Suddenly some one discovers she might be turned to account, and proceeds to make use of her accordingly. Mrs. Partington, so long a wallflower, is grateful indeed. She nods her venerable head, and trusts to win her lost ground yet. But she has a determined enemy—a sleepless foe—who cannot be thrown a sop, nor wheedled, nor frightened, nor fascinated, nor bamboozled any way. He will have none of Mrs. Partington; he knows the poor creature's foibles and arts, and proclaims them in the streets and highways, in the halls of Westminster, and on the platforms of Cottonopolis, where his name is a power, where needy knife-grinders form fat associations, and where his own grimy but honest supporters have returned him as their member. But for him Mrs. Partington might have a chance. There are those whom the venerable dame can coax to quiescence or inaction, and those whom she can buy off; with John Bright, however, she can do nothing. Long since did she try him, even as the Egyptian woman did Joseph; but he fled, scorning her overtures. The *spreta injuria* is hard to bear. Mrs. Partington's choler rises at the name of Bright, and she would have had him quickly disposed of if the bravo institution was recognised in this country. She cannot keep her temper when he turns up; no red handkerchief could torment a bull half as much as the broad brim of Mr. Bright aggravates the soul of Mrs. Partington. Still for a time she remembered what was due to herself and her former station, and managed to repress any undignified indications of wrath; but at last the storm burst. On the 28th day of March, 1866, Mrs. Partington called Mr. Bright a "fellow." Here was the identical language employed by the excited woman on that occasion:—

"To be abused by *this fellow* has long since come to be regarded as a necessary condition of patriotic and honourable political conduct, and few men of spirit can bear, without manifest signs of impatience and shame, the indignity of Mr. Bright's occasional commendation."

This is fearfully and wonderfully made. "Fellow" is a word used only by females of the dramatic persuasion when manifesting that sort of spirit which invariably extorts three rounds of applause from the gallery. To be called a "fellow" in print is almost enough to destroy a man's prospects for life and is as though one called Mrs. Partington "old woman" to her face. The rest of the sentence is simply terrific, and beats "Junius Minor" hollow. Mrs. Partington would feel insulted at the addresses of Mr. Bright, and Mrs. Partington's connections have received his abuse as a "necessary condition of honourable and patriotic political conduct." How severe and cutting this is, and how Mr. Bright must have winced as he read it! But then Mrs. P. further tells us he is "incapable of shame," "a reckless calumniator," and without self-respect; so that it is therefore possible he will be unable to appreciate the lofty though mild rebukes thus administered to him by Mrs. Partington. Mrs. P. does not forget to touch up Mr. Bright on the score of his not being a gentleman in *her* opinion. She being herself the cream of the morning's milk, the pink of politeness and pure breeding, has an instinct and a conviction that the "fellow" belongs to the *canaille*. Indeed, Mrs. Partington would scarcely expect him to be other than he is. At a glance she can detect Blood. She has over and over again preached the value of Blood in public offices, the inestimable perfection of Blood, and its suitability for every situation in the kingdom, from that of the Chancellor to that of the tide-waiter. Don't talk to Mrs. Partington of bone and sinew; it is Blood we require. Mr. Bright, now, has no Blood, he is a manufacturer; let him make his stuffs and Mrs. Partington and her friends will make the laws. *Enfin que voulez vous?* Revolutions follow concessions to the people; beware of demagogues and democracy; disturb not the time-honoured cobwebs that festoon the pillars of the British Constitution out upon all "fellows" who savour of toil, and who are bold enough to come betwixt the sweets of office and our nobility. The reader recognises the voice of Mrs. Partington, and can understand her rage towards Mr. Bright, but can he excuse her expression of it? Was it because "Junius Minor" gave the initiative that Mrs. Partington led off in this towering passion. There are things in common between Mrs. Partington and "Junius Minor," Cæsar being very like Pompey, specially Pompey. We regret to say that Mrs. Partington can descend to personalities, and that she often uses, decoratively, ornaments similar to those which we admired so much in "Junius Minor." The latter, we must admit, has to a certain extent, a winning truculence, resembling the rascality of a melodramatic ruffian. His profession is announced by his boots, his stride, his gutturals, his moustache, and his waistband armoury. You see he means murder (grammar occasionally included), and that, as soon as the trombone gives him his cue, somebody will come to grief. He is a villian confessed and picturesque. But Mrs. Partington is the wicked countess or the wrinkled beldame who does the Borgian trick a little too often. Still, we should prefer to have her thus (if we must have her at all), than to have her maledictory and ferocious as a Macbeth witch. If age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite pertinacity, a few family traditions ought to warn her into propriety. "Junius Minor" has fought a few good fights; Mrs. Partington has passed her unquiet existence in a perpetual squabble. If she touched Mr. Bright's drab skirts reverently (not in the mood we hinted she formerly did), a virtue would go out of him which might benefit her immensely. It must be a sad state of mind to sit in the shadow of a falling party; to spend one's time wearing *immortelles* for defunct and abortive schemes; to wait in gloom for the coming man, who will never come; to be the miserable Mariana of Conservatism, sick with hope deferred and consumed with melancholy, fitfully alternated with the spasms of a bad conscience. This is a condition deserving of pity, especially when that other one—the successful rival—is in command, and sings daily pœans of an exulting and aggravating character. Still, Mrs. Partington, we must have decorum; "fellow" will never do. English may be very plain, very terse, and very forcible; but "fellow" is neither parliamentary nor Pickwickian. Mrs. Partington, we are sure, would wish to be treated with proper ceremony herself, and we have throughout this article, humbly endeavoured to approach her with a due regard for the amenities which ought to hedge the most anile dotard from rudeness or discourtesy; but we should be sorry, for her own sake, to imitate the example she has given us. We tell Mrs. Partington, in all verity and respect, that she has forgotten the delicate reserve which was characteristic of her order as far back even as the early numbers of *Blackwood*. This is a time when she should be particular. To expire gracefully is to accomplish something; to go off prematurely in convulsions would be most unfortunate. Besides, if Mrs. Partington is in such a dudgeon now, we tremble to think of the violence she may commit when matters have progressed further. She positively will have no room for a climax—there is nothing can come after "fellow." To drop banter for a moment. We seriously protest against the mischievous manner in which the cheap press is beginning to discuss questions of import. It would appear as if, whenever they had a big subject to deal with, they felt it necessary to get twice as big themselves for the purpose of exhibiting, as it were, for a very small price, an inordinate amount of capacity. The natural consequence of overbearing is impertinence; and both "Junius Minor" and Mrs. Partington are convicted out of mouth, by their attacks on Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright, of the most unqualified impertinence, if not of worse. When we reflect upon the influence journals of their class exert, and when we know that many gentlemen of thorough ability and confidence belong to their staffs, we are at a loss to understand how a sense of responsibility as well as decency does not induce them to mitigate the blatant performances they have recently affected.

## THE COMICALITIES OF CORRUPTION.

*(From the London Review, April 7.)*

SATIRISTS say that there is a humorous side to the most serious circumstances and conditions of life; that anger, grief, crime, sickness, even the grim ceremonies which surround us after death, contain an element of the grotesque if we would but look for it. Without, however, pursuing this theory *in extremis*, it is impossible to ignore the strong tendency to appreciate the ludicrous which exists in the English public mind during the most solemn judicial inquiries. When Tawell was being tried for murder, his counsel could not resist an opportunity for a pun which presented itself in the medical evidence, and it was noticed that the man whose lot was then trembling in the balance between life and death actually smiled at the witticism. One might have supposed that the principal feeling elicited by any evidence of bribery and corruption at the late elections would have been one of shame and indignation. Instead of this, every flagrant fact which has come to light during the investigation seems to have been regarded as an excellent joke by all who listened to the witnesses. Is an honourable member of Parliament unmistakably convicted of dishonourable conduct? The details of his offence are received with "laughter." Does a free and independent elector confess that he has put up his vote to the highest bidder? The statement is heard with unbounded merriment. When a miserable hireling who has received £10 to support one side goes over to the other for a consideration of £15, his venality is not only considered contemptible, but excessively funny. The sneaking equivocation of constituents and electioneering agents, the turbulent disorder of the mob, the mean and unconstitutional steps which "gentlemen" have taken to secure their seats in Parliament, provoke more hilarity than disgust, and it almost becomes a question whether the Select Committees now sitting have had to perform a painful duty or enter upon an amusing recreation.

Take the case of Nottingham: what a fund of facetious anecdote it provides for Parliamentary diners-out; how rich a vein of humour lies beneath that mass of shameless stratagems and mercenary falsehood! There is Sir Robert Tucker Clifton, who, to ingratiate himself with his old constituents, thinks proper to vilify the agents of his rival and co-representative, Mr. Paget, whom he openly designates as Lord Cow-juice. His own man of business strongly deprecates the employment of bludgeon-men by the opposition, and in order to express his dissent still more emphatically, proceeds to hire a set of roughs, who, under the bucolic *sobriquet* of "lambs," rush into acts of violence which far exceed anything perpetrated by their opponents. While the fight is going on, Sir Robert coolly retires to a neighbouring cricket-ground to await the issue of events, having previously instructed his faithful gamekeeper in significant language to go to Nottingham and "do his best." By-and-by the hustings are erected, and Sir Robert steps forward to address the crowd. Sounds of disapprobation are heard from a certain quarter, but the ex-member's presence of mind never forsakes him, and he at once determines on the course he ought to take. "If you don't give me a hearing," says he, "I'll clear the platform; and," added the worthy baronet, "I'm —— if I don't do it, too. I'll call up my lambs." He turned to the mob, Mr. Acland gave the signal, and the lambs were let loose. They attacked the platform, assailed the supporters of Messrs. Paget and Morley with sticks and stones and drove them in dismay from the hustings, whereupon Sir Robert Clifton resumed his speech—*justus et tenax propositi*. Indeed, even the baronet himself had no little trouble with his gentle flock. When he would willingly have got rid of them, they followed him to the Committee-rooms, clearing the way for him, and remained there till they ascertained that he was elected. They demanded drink, and, some of them, money. They broke into a room upstairs, in which Lady Clifton was, and greatly alarmed her; naturally enough, for they were for the most part armed with sticks like brush handles. They then visited the cellar, and took all the wine and soda-water they could find. It was not till Sir Robert told them that if they were quiet they should all be attended to, that they left, apparently satisfied.

So much for the flock. Let now look at the evidence of some of Sir Robert's other supporters. Mr. John Terry—who, though a tinman by trade, seems to have been known, possibly from his sporting predilections, as a "connoisseur of dogs"—remarked, in the course of evidence, that he "knew a man named Southgate; did not see Acland and Southgate together on the nomination day; had made a statement on that subject to Mr. Richards, the petitioner's solicitor—but all of it was not true; told him a great deal that was true, and *some that wasn't*" (laughter, of course). In cross-examination, this gentleman admitted that though there was not much fighting, he had himself engaged in a "little affair" on his own account with a person employed to keep the committee-room clear; that one of his official duties obliged him to upset a cab which had brought a wrong party to the poll; that he carried a cudgel in his pocket, and that another "lamb," named Cumming commonly known as "the Warmer," had wielded a crowbar. Sir Robert's gamekeeper, William Maltby, is next called as a witness, and entertains the Committee with his sprightly humour. It seems, according to his evidence, that, as soon as the election-day was fixed, his master sent for him, and, addressing him confidingly as "Bill," desired him to collect as many "roughs" as he knew in Nottingham. When asked what *honorarium* her equired for this little service, he showed some consideration for Sir Robert's pocket: "Knowing that he was not very flush of money, I said, 'a pound.'" The same financial convictions led him to inform the 'lambs' that there was no "sugar" at the Hall, or, in other words, that they wouldn't get a shilling more from his master. He describes the demolition of the electioneering platform as "a glorious sight;" enlightens the Committee as to the meaning of such mysterious phrases as "nobbling" people, "doing the bit," and "keeping things right," all of which functions, however metaphorical in name, would seem calculated to bear very practically on the opposition. Mr. Maltby appears to have attached no little weight to the electioneering influence of that humble but refreshing beverage which his name suggests. "Many a man," he observed, "can be bought for a pint of beer; but not me nor you," adds the courteous witness, bowing to the counsel, and, of course, everybody laughs all round. "You are fond of your glass, I suppose?" asks the legal gentleman. "Yes, sir; ain't you?" is the ready answer. The examination goes on. "Have you had a glass to-day?" "Yes, one; and I shall have another as soon as ever you give me leave (laughter). My wages with Sir Robert were £1 a week I was discharged from his service about three months ago; not for getting drunk or fighting, but partly for going to a country feast. When I received a Speaker's warrant, they gave me three guineas; but I have not received a —— farthing more;" and again the cachinations break out.

Another witness is called who gravely explains to the Chairman that being "up a sough" signifies, in midland county slang, being in difficulties. William Dawson, an omnibus driver, informs the Committee that he had been recommended by Sir Robert's agent, Acland, to keep out of the Nottingham market-place on a certain night, as there would be a "shine" on. Acland himself seems to have been in no great favour with the townsfolk, and one witness who had called him a scoundrel, plainly stated that "in Nottingham that would not be considered abusive language, because it was true." To increase the diversion caused by these interesting details, the Chairman himself comes in with his little joke. In course of examination William Norton stated that at the nomination Sir Robert had assisted a man from the pump on to the hustings. The opportunity for a pun is too good to be lost. "Was he *spouting*?" asks Mr. Adair, and is rewarded with a roar of laughter. By-and-by we are entertained with some more of Sir Robert's energetic and highly figurative declamations. "I understand," says he to his lambs, "Paget and Morley's committee are going to pack the polling-booths to-morrow morning. It will be for you to prevent this. We will butcher them, and when we have butchered them we will Cayenne pepper them, and when we have butchered and Cayenne peppered them, the public won't give a penny a pound for them." It really would be difficult which to admire most, the manly sentiments embodied in this harangue, or the brilliant language in which they are conveyed. Sir Robert has since disowned the words, but, unless several witnesses have perjured themselves, he has used others hardly less temperate. His opponents he generally alludes to as villains. Considered as individuals, one is a "blackguard," another a "snake," another a "liar," a "Government hack," and so forth. "The town of Nottingham," he says, "is permeated with lies—the very air is thick with lies." "We cannot," he adds, "contradict lies as fast as the devil can hatch them." Poor Sir Robert! this diabolical incubation must have sorely tried him; but, to say the truth, the exorcism which he employed to prevent it was not of a very spiritual kind.

Some of the witnesses—and this is saying a good deal for Nottingham—appear to have had a conscience. Observe the delicate distinction which Mr. Nammersley draws between his actual comments on the conduct of the local authorities and the unfair construction put on his remarks by the Committee. "I did not," says he, "tell the Mayor that he was drunk, but I told somebody else in his presence that he was *half* drunk." The distinction is so obvious and important that we cannot but rejoice that Mr. Nammersley has had an opportunity of justifying himself.

Occasionally little traits of character and social peculiarities peep out from the evidence of witnesses. George Attenborough, who stated that he was not a "lamb" but a railway platelayer, in answer to some one who had asked him the question whether he had talked the matter over with his wife, indignantly replied in the negative, adding, that "if such things were to be talked over with every old woman, they might just as well go into the butter-market at once." Imagine Mrs. Attenborough's indignation—first, at her moral disfranchisement; then at any allusion to her age; and finally at being compared in open court to a butter-woman! The Nottingham lasses appear to have not only interested themselves but figured conspicuously in the late election; Lady Clifton herself seems to have canvassed for votes; and among Sir Robert's gentle flock there were some ewe "lambs" quite as active as those of the other sex. Mr. William Booksbank, on his way back from the poll with a letter from the sheriff, found his cab stopped and surrounded by number of male and female "lambs," from whom he would have found some difficulty in extricating himself, but for a happy expedient, which does great credit to his ingenuity. Putting his head out of the vehicle, he informed the crowd that he had just been engaged in a case which had nothing to do with the election. On being asked what case, he promptly replied, a case of midwifery." It is needless to say that this at once gained him the sympathy of the ladies, and the cab was allowed to proceed on its way.

The evidence adduced concerning the late elections at Great Yarmouth, Tones, and Bridgnorth contain similar facetiæ, which, however, we now forbear to quote. Enough, perhaps, has been already said to show that, just as in the economy of nature the bee can extract honey from a dunghill, so the social philosopher may sometimes derive amusement from much which the moralist would condemn.

## SCURVY JACKS IN OFFICE.

*(From All the Year Round, April 14.)*

CONFIDENTLY relying on the popular character of our institutions, we Englishmen are fond of congratulating ourselves that no abuse or injustice can, in this land of local and general self-government, long withstand the force of public opinion. We boast that the vox populi, when raised in a vigorous well-sustained chorus, can do everything—depose the sovereign, dissolve the parliament, abolish taxes, reform the constitution, and, stooping from those elephantine feats, if necessary for the happiness of the greatest number, regulate the price of eggs. The vox populi is the great, irresistible, all powerful, nicely-adjusted machine, which can crush the iron throne of tyranny into powder, or gently crack the nut of a milky monopoly. Truly, the vox populi has done a few things of this kind. It had deprived one king of his head; it has banished another; it has wrested all sorts of charters and bills of rights from tyrannical rulers and obstinate ministers: it has again and again reformed the constitution; it has reduced and abolished taxes; it has even imposed its will upon the world at large. Still, with all these triumphs to attest its potentiality, there is one thing which the vox populi has not yet been able to do, and that is, to reform parochial government. This many-headed monster has been universally condemned—has been scourged by the bitterest tongues, stabbed by the sharpest pens, exposed to a hail-storm of the shafts of ridicule, and yet it lives and feels no smart! The armour of parish administrators is insensibility morally and intellectually they have the hide of a rhinoceros. Kings and ministers and political parties yield to the vox populi because they have understanding to comprehend what is required of them, or because they are capable of being shamed into compliance with reasonable demands, or because they have the perception to see that resistance is self-destruction. But the rulers of the parish have neither understanding nor a sense of shame; and they have no fears for their own existence, because they are utterly besotted. They pursue their purblind, obstinate, headlong, mischievous career, like a herd of swine drunk upon a wallowing feast of brew's grains. They are difficult to deal with, for the same reason that a furious maniac is difficult to deal with. Reason, remonstrance, persuasion—every moral influence—is thrown away upon them, because they are utterly indifferent as to what they do, or what becomes of them. For many weeks past the whole power of the press has been directed with unusual earnestness against the abuses of parochial government. Measures and men have alike been exposed and denounced, in terms of the most witkering scorn, in the face of the whole public; and yet abuses have multiplied rather than decreased, and the authors have held on in their old course, in brazen and impudent defiance of law as well as opinion.

The conduct of the authorities of the parish of St. Sniffens has been shameless in the last degree. Exposure and rebuke have had no effect upon them. The meetings of the vestry have been more noisy and disorderly than ever; instances of neglect and mismanagement multiply day by day, and each new instance is more flagrant and more shameful than the last. The only care of the gentlemen of the vestry of this parish is to keep unknown, not to leave undone. As an example of the insensibility of these gentlemen, may be mentioned an incident which occurred a week or two since in the vestry-room. In the midst of a noisy discussion, a stranger was seen looking in at the glass door at the end of the hall. Now, in such a case, you would expect men, having any sense of decency, to moderate the rancour of their tongues, for the sake of appearances, if for the sake of nothing else. You would expect some member of the assembly to get up and say, "Hush, hush! The eyes of the public are upon us. But instead of being shame into more orderly conduct, the gentlemen of the vestry ordered beadle to "turn that man away, as he might be somebody from All the Year Round" I have to apologise to the stranger, on behalf of All the Year Round, for being the cause of his falling under an unjust suspicion.

The row which took place in the vestry-hall on this occasion beggars description. I can liken it to nothing but an Irish faction fight for the occupation of a drinking-tent at Donnybrook fair. At five o'clock some members of the finance committee entered the hall and found their place of meeting occupied by the sanitary committee. "Now, then," says a financial gentleman, "we want this room." "You shall have it when we are done with it, but not before," brusquely returns the sanitary chairman. "Get out of this," says the first speaker; "we want to do our business." "And we want to do ours, retorts the other. The two rival chairmen now call upon their respective clerks to read the minutes, and the two clerks commence reading together; one, the minutes of finance; the other, a letter from the committee of works. The clerk of the financial department seems inclined to give way, when his chairman roars out, "Go on, can't you? Louder, louder!" Both clerks go gabbling on again, when a gentleman of the vestry, who has just entered the room, exclaims, "Hollo, what caper do you call this?" The rival chairmen hasten to explain, both speaking at once, and a scene ensues something like the one in Box and Cox, where the printer and the hatter appeal to Mrs. Bouncer to declare whose room it is. But it is useless for Mrs. Bouncer to explain that Mr. Box is entitled to the room by day, and Mr. Cox by night. Mr. Box won't stir neither will Mr. Cox. They will not even accommodate each other by tossing for it. During the altercation between the two chairmen, which lasted for fully half an hour, their partisans kept up a chorus of wrangling jeering and laughing which left nothing to be desired but a general engagement with fists, inkstands, and rulers.

Scarcely a week passes without a row in the vestry or some case of scandalous mismanagement in the workhouse. Only the other day a visiting clergyman, in passing through the infirmary, saw laid out for dead, with a bandage round its jaw, a child which was *not* dead. The history of the case is well known to the public. The guardians were put upon their trial in a very easy-going sort of way before Mr. Farnall, and were acquitted; but the fact still remains that the child might have been saved by proper attention; worse still, that it might have been buried alive but for the casual observation of a gentleman passing through the ward.

The parochial affairs of London are directed—or misdirected rather—by ignorant, incompetent, vulgar, self-seeking men, because the ratepayers are indifferent. In this parish they are about a hundred and twenty vestry-men, and every year, in the month of May, there is an election for forty of them. No notice is sent to the ratepayers, and the election is taken by a show of hands in the vestry-hall; the hands invariably belonging to the personal friends of the candidates. For eight years past there has been no opposition in St. Sniffens. The vestry-men manage the matter quietly among themselves. It becomes a question, therefore, since the ratepayers are so indifferent, if in the interests of the community at large, it has not become the imperative duty of parliament to make such an alteration in the law as will place the management of parochial affairs in more competent hands. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. The principle of local self-government is, in practice, a failure, and there seems no hopeful cure for its cancerous inefficiency but the knife—the abolition of the vestries, and a return to centralised autocracy. If the ratepayers will not do their duty let the philanthropists take the matter in hand and see what they can do. They may claim at least to have some right to protect the interests of the poor. Let us see who are the guardians of the poor in this parish, and how they perform their duties. Ratepayers are entitled to be present in the gallery during the rowdy deliberations, of the vestry; but they are denied the right of attending the meetings of the board of guardians, to see how the poor are treated. I happen, however, to be in a position to give a faithful account of what takes place at the weekly meetings of the so-called guardians of a London parish. But first, who are these guardians, and by whom are they appointed to their office? They are petty shopkeepers, gas inspectors, jobbing builders, &c. All, with few exceptions, in this parish at least, coarse, vulgar, uneducated men; and they are elected from their own body by the vestry. It is sometimes said that men who rise from a humble station are just the sort of persons to have fellow feeling for the poor. Experience proves the very opposite. These are the very men who are most harsh, most inaccessible to any touch of pity, most brutal in their treatment of the poor both by word and deed. Again, it is said that the success in life of a man of humble origin is a proof of capacity for business, and therefore a qualification for a parochial office. The argument seems fair enough on the surface; but there is no true logic in it. People of this class generally succeed by the pursuit of a small, petty, selfish policy, which gives no advantage to any one but themselves. They can scrape halfpence together, until they make a great heap; but they cannot spend their money like gentlemen. They have no generous sympathies or liberal instincts. They have no breadth of view. What they regard as business is petty saving. When a man of this class addresses himself to the business of guarding the poor his leading object is to ascertain how little a pauper can sustain life upon. He makes a great pretence of protecting the interests of the ratepayers; but the whole object of the poor law is not to keep down rates. On the contrary, the object of that law is to make an adequate provision for the poor, quiet irrespective of the amount of the rates. He comes to a sphere where all the interests are wide; with views which are all narrow. Let us see him seated at the board.

It is half past nine on Friday morning, and the paupers to be "guarded" are assembled in a cold stone passage leading to the board-room. There are nearly a hundred of them, poor starved scared looking wretches, with hollow eyes and sunken cheeks, and all shivering with cold and fear. A burly, pudding-faced guardian enters the hall, and passes on to the board-room without bestowing a glance upon the paupers, who shrink and cower at his approach.

The guardian who has just entered is considered a "bad un" to go before. He looked it just now, certainly, as he stalked disdainfully through the crowd of shivering paupers; but if you walk into his little shop and spend a few shillings with him you will find, him as abjectly civil a tradesman as ever sanded sugar, or tipped a scale when the customer wasn't looking. Half an hour ago he was saying, "Yes, Sir," "Thank you, sir," "Any other article, sir?" "Most happy to send it for you, sir;" and now he is a very Pluto among these penniless paupers, withering their pale souls with a scowl. Another guardian arrives, but still another is required to constitute a board. Emissaries are sent out to hunt up the stragglers, and cover is broken at the "Pig and Tinder-Box," as a neighbouring public-house is facetiously called. Guardian number three, who has just been fortifying himself with what is commonly known to the gentlemen of the vestry as a "drain," is at last secured, and business begins. The presiding genius, who happens to be the "bad un" on this occasion, is seated in an arm-chair, surmounted by the royal arms, signifying that he holds his commission from her Gracious Majesty the Queen. The beadle introduces a poor woman with a child in her arms. "Now, then, look at the chairman, and say what you have got to say." The poor woman begins a pitiful story about her poverty and misfortune; but is immediately stopped by the chairman. "Oh, we haven't got time to hear all that. We can't keep you any longer; you must be discharged." "Discharged this day" is immediately written in the book, and the woman with the child in her arms is hurried from the room, and in a few minutes finds herself outside the workhouse gates, friendless, homeless, and penniless. Half a dozen other lying-in cases are disposed of in the same summary manner. The guardians will hear nothing; the women have been so many days in the workhouse, and that is enough. They must now turn out, and shift how they can. If they cannot endure hunger and a bed on the cold streets, there is relief for them in the canal.

A pale sickly-looking man is now brought in from the infirmary, and is called upon to answer to the guardians for his very audacious conduct in being ill, and being a burden to the rate-payers. The doctor, who shows as much kindness to the inmates as his position will allow, explains that the man has been ill for several weeks, but has now got over the worst. The guardians immediately jump to the conclusion that the man is well enough to be discharged, and he is discharged accordingly. The poor invalid pleads for a shilling or two to keep him from starvation until he gets some employment. "Certainly not," says a guardian who just entered the room, and who has not heard a word of the case; certainly not. You lought, as a Christian, to be thankful for what you 'ave got, instead of trying to do the guardians out of the ratepayers' money." "Discharged this day." And the poor, weak, bloodless creature speedily finds himself in the street, without a penny in his pocket. There is no consideration for the present condition of this wretched men and women. They may be as destitute and helpless as when they first entered the workhouse, but that is nothing to the guardians, who consider that they have done their duty, if they have kept them a certain number of days.

The hour appointed for the meeting of this board is half-past nine, but it is not until noon that the guardians begin to muster in force. The business will be finished now in half an hour, and at one the guardians dine at the expense of the ratepayers. One or two of the guardians, shirking the duties of the board altogether, have already found their way into the kitchen.

"Well, cook, what have you got for us to-day?"

"Sirloin of beef, sir. Look here!" and the cook pulls back the screen, and discloses a prime sirloin, dripping with rich brown gravy. "Am I right, sir?" says the cook, tapping the sirloin with his knife.

"Right you har, old feller," says the guardian, "if you haven't forgot the Yorkshire pudd'n'."

"Ha! ha! sir," laughs the cook; "look here——" But at this moment an excited guardian runs in, and exclaims:

"I say, look sharp! The cellar is bein' shet up."

This intimation acts like magic upon the guardians, who immediately clear out of the kitchen, and scamper across the yard to the cellar. The custodian of this department is just closing it.

"Oh, come, I say, this won't do," says a guardian.

"Not a bit of it," says another; "we ain't going to be done in this way."

"How are yer?" says a third, addressing the cellarman in a friendly and coaxing manner. "Ain't going away yet, surely?"

The butler unlocks the door, and the whole party enter the cave of delight.

"Glasses, gentlemen," says the paupers' butler, offering tumblers.

"No glass for me," answers the "bad'un." "I ain't partickler. This here will do." And he seizes a dirty pewter pot and hands it to be filled.

And so the guardians fill and fill again, and pledge each other in the liquor purchased with the money of the ratepayers for the benefit of the sick poor. As one o'clock approaches, they leave the cellar and proceed to the board-room, at the door of which, as the hour strikes, the cook, in a clean white apron, appears and announces, "dinner." "Look out, now," says an inmate to the shivering crew of paupers in the passage, "or you'll all be knocked over." "Clear the way for the gentlemen, will you?" cries an official. And immediately out come the guardians in an ugly rush, each one bringing his chair with him, and all scattering the paupers right and left in their eager haste to reach the feeding-room.

The charges for these weekly feasts have been again and again disallowed by the Poor Law Board, they are always admitted by the vestry, and so the weekly dinner is continued in open defiance of the Poor Law Board, and of every other authority whatsoever.

Is parochial blundering and bouncing to go on for ever? Has the monster of incapacity which we have called up in the name of right and justice, got the upper hand of us, and have we no power within ourselves to lay him? It may seem a dreadful thing to propose centralisation. But what is to be done? The parochial elections are approaching. Will the ratepayers bestir themselves, or must we be governed by a M. Haussman, sole and irresponsible prefect of London?

A WOMAN in Pennsylvania has petitioned for a divorce "because she and her husband do not agree in politics."

ONE hundred and fifty women of Kansas have petitioned the American Congress for the suffrage.

AMONGST the American patents recently secured is one for a ladies' "hair-parter."

THE Tycoon has sent seven young Japanese to Russia to learn the language, and to study naval and military science

A CHICAGOAN applies for a divorce because his wife proves to have a cork leg. She says he knew it.—*Chicago Paper.*

FREEMASONRY seems to flourish among Anglo-Indians. There are upwards of sixty lodges in India, working under the Grand Lodge of England.

A NEW punishment for juvenile offenders has been invented by an Australian magistrate. Two boys, charged with damaging a fence, were sentenced "to be reported in the local newspaper."

A SPRING of natural ink—a mineral substance very much resembling crude petroleum, but without any smell, and possessing all the qualities of the finest writing fluid—has been discovered in Los Angeles, in the vicinity of Buena Vista Lake, California.

A BOLD SPORTSMAN.— There was a bright light (the one that had guided me) shining through the window, through which I ventured to look, and saw a fine, burly, King-Henry-the-Eighth looking man, with an enormous red beard, and shaggy hair hanging over his shoulders, sitting at his ease in an Indian reclining chair, with his heels cocked up Yankee fashion. His solar topee was on the table beside him, as also several bottles of wine, or liquor apparently, and a goblet of water. He was smoking a hubbul-bubbul hookah, with great seeming gusto, and solacing himself with occasional draughts of brandy-pawnee. He wore the orthodox white hunting or jungle costume of India, and was a rough but fine gentlemanly-looking man withal. I could see at a glance he was an Englishman; and I knew my toils were over for that day. I tapped at the shutters. "Holloa! Who the devil are you?" cried my red-bearded friend. "I am a traveller and an Englishman." "Quite enough. Come in, old fellow." I was welcomed with all the warmth of Indian hospitality. I found this gentleman, who had lived for above three years in this wild jungle abode, had once been an officer in the Bombay artillery. He had got into some scrape, was tried by a court-martial and dismissed the service. Determined never to return to England, he betook himself to the Wynaud jungle. He had been a very expert and keen sportsman when in the service; above all, he was a crack elephant-slayer. Now to kill elephants, (when they abound as they do in Wynaud,) although a very profitable, is a very dangerous occupation. In fact, it is seldom done for pecuniary profit, although frequently by officers for sport. My host, being without other means of living, determined upon "doing the great Shikar," as the natives call it for profit; and he killed a fabulous amount of elephants during his long sojourn in Wynaud. We passed a very jolly evening, and in the morning I had an opportunity of witnessing the prowess of my host. * * * After twenty minutes' struggling through undertangle, we came upon an open glade of the most beautiful turf I ever beheld. My companion dismounted. The Moplahs gave him the rifles, which he carefully loaded in succession and returned to their bearers, except one, which he retained himself. Presently I heard a loud crashing among the trees, and, looking in the direction from which it came, for the first time saw a herd of wild elephants trooping through the jungle, putting aside the boughs and breaking down great arms of trees with the greatest ease. "Now," said my friend, "you must look to yourself. I shall stand right in the path of the leading tusker. Keep with the Moplahs and watch me. When I jump on my tattoo and go, gallop after me for your life." Before I had time to digest this advice, my companion had placed himself right in the track of the leading elephant, and there, with admirable coolness, he waited until the giant lord of the jungle was within twenty yards of him. He raised the rifle deliberately to his shoulder, pulled, and down fell the huge beast stone dead, shot through the brain. The remainder of the herd stood still as if paralyzed. Then a Moplah crept up to the daring sportsman and gave him another loaded rifle, taking the one discharged. Again the rifle went to the shoulder with the same deliberation, and the flash and the report were attended with the same result—a second elephant fell dead without a struggle, but a slight quivering of the muscles. This was repeated until every rifle was discharged, and twelve elephants lay dead before my daring companion. Meanwhile, as before, the remainder of the herd remained still silent and motionless, as though petrified. Then a Moplah approached the hunter with the tattoo. He turned his back to the herd, sprang on the pony, and rode for his life. I was not slow to follow his example. No sooner had he jumped on the tattoo's back than a roar I shall never forget came from the before-silent denizens of the forest. Loud as the report of a great gun, it seemed like the prolonged sound of many thousand trumpets, and had barely ceased when, in military parlance, the elephants broke, and, dispersing in all directions, started in pursuit of us. "Stick to me," said my friend. "Don't let the tangle get you down, or you're a dead man;" and away, tearing through the undergrowth, rushed our ponies, apparently as anxious to quit the vicinity of their gigantic pursuers as we were. If danger is the great element of excellence in hunting, commend me to elephant-shooting; before it fox-hunting, even over the biggest country, pales into child's play. The enraged brutes pursued us with terrible impetuosity, crashing through the forest, and sometimes gaining a fearful proximity to us. But my friend's eye for the country beat their superior force and great strength when I thought once or twice it was a "gone coon" with me. He dodged through openings in the jungle, making sharp turns and baffling his pursuers, until we were quite out of sight or hearing of them, when he pulled up in an open glade, took out his brandy flask, and handed it to me, laughing. "Which part of the performance do you like best," he said—"the first or the last?" "Well, as Paddy said," I replied, "if there is any difference, it's all the same as to danger and excitement. But what use are the elephants where they are?" "I shall go back to-morrow evening with my men," he said, "and cut off the tusks; most of them are worth three hundred rupees the pair, besides a hundred rupees for killing each one." I passed another evening with the elephant-slayer, who, if he is living, is now with General Lee in America, and resumed my journey next morning.—*The Soldier of Three Queens. By R. Henderson.*

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## BANKS.

**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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| Bills on London | at 6 months' sight | 1s. 11½d. | per Rupee. | |
| Do. | at 4 | do. | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
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Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

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Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

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The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
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On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

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**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
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Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
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6 ditto 4 do
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Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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**THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.**
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
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J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ......... | 2s. | 1d. |
| 4 do. | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 3 do. | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 2 do. | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 1 month's | do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| Demand on Bank of England | | 2s. | |
| On Ireland and Scotland | | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| Circular Notes | | 1s. | 11¾d. |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... ... 5 " "
" 12 " .. ... ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

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**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above | £50 | 2s. 0½d. | per Rupee. | |
| 4 | do. | ......... | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| 3 | do. | ......... | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| 2 | do. | ......... | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| 1 | do. | ......... | 2s. 0½d. | " |
| On demand | | ......... | 2s. 0d. | " |
| On Scotland | do. | ... } | 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| On Ireland | do. | ... } | | |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight.. | at | 2s. | 1d. per rupee. |
| 4 " | | 2s. | 0½d. " |
| 3 " | | 2s. | 0½d. " |
| 2 " | | 2s. | 0½d. " |
| 1 " | | 2s. | 0½d. " |
| On Demand | | 2s. | 0d. " |

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1863

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**INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).**
ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
दि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
*Board of Directors.*
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (S. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

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**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
*Auditors.*
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight at | | 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| " | 4 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 3 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 2 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 1 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | On demand | do. | 2s. | 0d. | " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | | 2s. | 1½d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | ... at | 2s. | 1d. | " |
| 3 | do. | ... at | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 | do. | ... at | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 1 | do. | ... at | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | ... at | 2s. | 0½d. | " |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).**
ધી બેંક આવ હીંદુસથાંન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी बाक अफ हीदुस्तान, चाइना, अंड जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up ............................£1,000,000
Paid up ................................ 861,000
Reserve Fund............................ 100,000
*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
*Committee in Bombay.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. .........The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).**
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London ......... at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| " | 4 | " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 3 | " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | 1 | " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " | on Demand | | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | | | 2s. | 0d. | " |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)**
HEAD OFFICE ......................CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL................£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....................£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
*Offices in London* .................. No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

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*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Effectual Aid.—In the sad time of sickness it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist, and that it can be procured at a little cost. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable in relieving pain, reducing inflammations, and regulating disordered actions. They never can be misapplied, nor can they under any circumstances cause mischief. Taken in appropriate doses, they are a blessing to the rich, when suffering from indigestion, gout, skin diseases, &c., and a boon to the poor when struck down by illness. Holloway's medicine should be in the possession of all soldiers, sailors, and emigrants, who will then be in a position to relieve pain and cure disease when medical assistance cannot be obtained.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

**J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES,** as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

---

**KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.**—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:— p. doz. qts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET | Médoc | Rs. 12 |
| | St. Laurent or St. Estèphe | 15 |
| | Pauillac Supérieur | 18 |
| | Chateau Beltasse | 20 |
| CHAMPAGNE | Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur | 35 |
| | Roederer Carte Blanche | 45 |
| COGNAC | Vieux Pale | 18 |
| | Tres-Vieux | 25 |
| | Tres-Vieux Champagne | 35 |

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**FOR SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne............Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle ................ do. do.
Hock ................... do. do.
Sherry .................. do.
Port ..................... do.
Claret ................... do. do.
Brandy .................. do.
SILLAR & Co.

---

**FOR SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

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*Established in Bombay in 1842.*
**MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.** solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In BOMBAY | ............ to Messrs. | Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders). |
| " POONA | .......... " " | Rogers & Co. |
| " Secunderabad | ........ " " | Hajee Curreem & Co. |
| " Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. | ........ " " | Cursetjee & Co. |
| " Kurrachee | ........ " " | Budgett and Hughes. |
| " Calicut | ........ " " | Hirjee & Co. (1) |

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES** in quarts and pints,— In three qualities. (2)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES** are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS** are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS** in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK,** (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC,** so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM,** and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY** from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS** are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS** and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

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**LEGGATT & Co.** have the following WINES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ... | per dozen | qts. | Rs. 40 |
| Do. do. do. ... | " | " | " 30 |
| SHERRY, good ... | " | " | " 30 |
| Do. pale ... | " | " | " 25 |
| Do. do. ... | " | " | " 18 |
| PORT WINE, some years in Bottle... | " | " | " 26 |
| Do. a fine old Wine ......... | " | " | " 22 |
| Do. a good Wine ......... | " | " | " 18 |
| TENT WINE ........................ | " | " | " 29 |
| BRANDY, Pale ... ... | " | " | " 36 |
| Do. do. ... ... | " | " | " 26 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands ......... | " | " | " 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy ......... | " | " | " 36 |
| do. ......... | " | pts. | " 16 |
| Noyeau ......... | " | qts. | " 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret ......... | " | " | " 21 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. ......... | " | pts. | " 8 |
| Breakfast... ... Do. ......... | " | qts. | " 12 |

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(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
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**THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED,** Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

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| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | Per doz. | Rs. 90 |
| Do. " Do. ... ... ... | | 40 |
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| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown......... | | 30 |
| Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints......... | | 16 |
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| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......... | | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal......... | | 18 |
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| Do. Superior Still Green Seal......... | | 40 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal......... | | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal......... | | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. ......... | | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal ......... | | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino ......... | | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal ......... | | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ......... | | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule......... | | 15 |
| Do. do. Pints... ... ... | | 8 |
| Do. Yellow Seal ......... | | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints ......... | | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts ......... | | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal ......... | | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac......... | | 24 |
| Do. Brand a Crown......... | | 24 |
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| Dry Gin, Black Seal......... | | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts......... | | 36 |
| Do. Pints......... | | 19 |

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1st January 1866.

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Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

**FOR SALE.**—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
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Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
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1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
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To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

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A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.
Also just Landed,
One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.
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One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.
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One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

**FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.**—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
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A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
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Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.
Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*
Two very handsome new Malvern-Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
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A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.
Just received per last Overland Mail.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.
JUST UNPACKED.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.
A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.
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A few Iron, Carriage Litter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.
ALSO,
One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.
One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.
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Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

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This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children,* on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
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Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

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MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

**TO LET,** a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

**TO LET,** an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

**TO BE LET,** a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA's Office.
J. L. BRODIE.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

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**TO LET,** from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

**TO LET,** from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

**TO LET,** two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

**TO BE LET,** (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

**TO LET, LALL BAUGH,** Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 10th May 1866.

**TO BE LET,** OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

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**SPORTING KNIVES,** Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. 4 each.
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**LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.**—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
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Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.
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Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

**WHISKEY BARRELS** on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

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**JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.**—
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar two shares (new issue) of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, on which a call of Rs. 100 has been paid by order of Roujee Ruhim, and on account and risk of Nuvulshaw Nahauchund share No. 20293, 20302, standing in the name of Toolsydass Virjeevundass.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop No. 2, Meadow Street, a quantity of Office and Shop Fittings, consisting of Screens, Chairs, Back ground for use of Photographers, Cameras, Lenses, Sewing Machines, Punkah, Writing Desk, Tables for working Photography, Oil Paintings, Shelves, Glassdoor Cupboards, Looking-glass, Carpets, Coir Mattings, &c., &c.
May be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant.

ON COMMISSION.
Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.
Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18 with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.
JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 17th May 1866.

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**RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,** No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

TO BE LET,
An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 17th May 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

**SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.**
WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
2 Cases Pictures and Oil Painting in Gilt Frames.
40 Boxes superior Rubin Red Champagne.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
By order of the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchasers the following Goods—
Cowasjee Sorabjee.
C S / 1 | 12—3 Cases plate Glasses.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.
Dawoodbhoy Nabboobhoy.
1591 | 1627—5 Cases Venecian Beads.
Hassonally Isoobjee.
1057—1076 | 77—3 Cases Beads.
Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy.
1357 | 64—1 Case Ultamarine.
Abdoolally Ahmedjee.
A H I I / 1—1 Case Amber Beads.
Madowjee Luckhmidass.
L X C / 1106 | 1115—2 Cases White Striped Dorias.
Moola Surraffally Vallijee.
200 Reams Foolscap Papers.
D. Skyes & Co.
2744/45, 2768/69, 2770/75, 2928/35, 2970/77, 2978/82 } 24 Cases Chandliers and Sundry Glassware.
C V & Co. / 458 | 60—3 Cases Gilt Frames.
Alla Tuckira.
19 Cases Glassware.
By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke and Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned indentors Tyabally Ismalljee.
T I / 2731 | 32, 22 | 26—5 Cases Hardware.
Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy.
K R / 5 | 9—4 Cases Paint Brushes.
Hessoobjee Iderally.
I H 1 | 4—4 Cases Paint Brushes.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 17th May 1866.

**BENNETT & Co.**
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
On account of the Executors of the late Mr. William Brown—
A Pearl Bracelet containing 429 Pearls.
AT 1 P. M.
A powerful Chesnut Carriage Horse, goes in single and double Harness.
A handsome Bay Arab Phaeton Horse.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SQUARE PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the modern and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of F. MATHEWS, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill; the same consists of a set of Straw Stem Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Claret do., with Plated Mountings, Fruit Dishes, Water Goglets, a handsome Green and Gold Dinner Set for 12, a Blue do., a handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, a White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Tea Set, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, a double-barrelled Rifle by J. Hollis and Sons in case, a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Camp and Round Dining Tables, carved Sideboard, Teapoys, Celeret, Dining-room Chairs, Hat-stand, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawing-room, Circular, and Pier Tables, Conversation and Reclining Sofa, Easy, Priedieu and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffonier, Music Stand and Stool, Work Table, Folding Screens, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Child's Cradle, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder," a plated three light Hanging Argand Lamp, Carpets, Pictures, single Hanging Lamps, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built Open Carriage, with enclosure, lamps, pole, &c., by "Kinder and McNaught."
A pair of fast-trotting Arab Carriage Horses.
An English-built Brougham.
A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.
A Cow and a Calf.
A set of double Harness, Riding Saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, AT No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, a quantity of Office Furniture, the property of a Banking Establishment, consisting of Writing Tables, Chairs, Presses, Screen, a Copying Press, one of George Price's Fireproof Safe, &c.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday next, the 9th May, instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, by the instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Francis Douglas Hewett, the following horses, ponies and brougham, viz:—
One Bay Australian Gelding, known by the name of "Robin Hood."
One Chesnut, Australian entire, known by the name of "Whitefoot."
One Grey Persian Horse
One Bay Persian Horse.
One Bay Gulf Arab Horse.
One pair of Chesnut Gulf Arab Horses.
One pair of Pegu Ponies.
One light and roomy Brougham of excellent make and shape by "Jones," the well-known carriage builder.
The above horses may be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, at Byculla, and the Brougham at the Clarendon Family Hotel.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., NEAR THE P. & O. COMPANY'S DOCK YARD, MAZAGON.
On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of W. BARKER, Esq., at his residence, near the P. and O. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon, the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Bread Basket, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c., Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Table Cutlery, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tomorrow, Friday, the 17th instant.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May next, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th May 1866.

**CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.**
TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse,* and *Beatrice,* consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters
N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot in English and Goozrathi are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF KHANDESH COTTON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Depot of Nanjee Morarjee, by order of Mr. Pestonjee Bazonjee, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jules Seigfred & Co.—
6 Candies of new Khandesh Cotton, being the remainder of 25 Candies which they contracted to purchase.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
20 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Jacconets.
15 " " Shirtings.
17 " " T. Cloth.
19 Cases T Red Scarfs.
5 " T. Red Sarries.
4 " White Shirtings.
10 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Casks Earthenware of New Patterns.
1 Case 75 Catties Cachuck and Toolse silk on account of the indentor, Hassum Khakee & Co.
2 Cases Walllamps per Compta.

SALE OF DEAL BOARDS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, the following deal boards.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71 Pieces, | 1 inch thick, | 867 | feet. |
| 599 " | 1¼ " | 7387 | " |
| 228 " | 1½ " | 3406 | " |
| 311 " | 2 " | 9750 | " |
| 1101 " | 3 & 4 " | 43215 | " |

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 17th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums 1862 | ............ | 300,090 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. 1863 | ............ | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. 1864 | ............ | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of......... | | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for 1860 | ............ | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. 1863 | ............ | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. 1864 | ............ | 152,159 | 3 | 9 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

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**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
*London Office*—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500;* but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**
*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
*Medical Referee*—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for | ... | 6,848,181 | 5 | 0 |
| And the amount of claims paid during the same period was | ... | 1,250,834 | 7 | 0 |
| The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1863, were | ... | 792,153 | 8 | 11 |
| Of which there was held by the Indian Branch | ... | 442,940 | 5 | 10 |

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... Rs. 480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ... " 228 0 0
Rs. 252 0 0
At the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... " 116 13 11
Rs. 129 2 9
The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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